

57. Statistics relative to the working of the system since its introduction on the 1st January 1878 are given below:—

| | VALUE INSURED. | | | INSURANCE FEES. |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | Letters. | Parcels. | Total. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system | 6,66,320 | 18,60,191 | 25,26,511 | 13,230 |
| 1878-79 | 89,71,775 | 2,81,21,219 | 3,70,92,994 | 1,23,556 |
| 1879-80 | 1,63,35,058 | 5,34,34,161 | 6,97,69,219 | 1,97,790 |

58. It will probably be found that the recently introduced Money Order system will reduce the number of small parcels containing cash transmitted under the Insurance system:

59. Losses of all kinds are shown in the following statement, together with recoveries and other deductions. Compensation to the extent of Rs. 30,322 had to be paid for insured parcels lost in the wreck of the *Vingorla*, to which reference has already been made. This payment has, of course, swollen considerably the losses by accident, &c., during the year under review.

| | 1878-79. | | | 1879-80. | | |
|---|----------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Losses by accident or by departmental fraud or neglect | 15,520 | 9 | 6 | 50,544 | 13 | 10 |
| Losses by highway robbery in British territory ... | 3,301 | 0 | 0 | 2,123 | 0 | 8 |
| Losses by highway robbery in Native States ... | 14,266 | 15 | 0 | 20,025 | 9 | 0 |
| | 33,088 | 8 | 6 | 72,693 | 7 | 6 |
| Value of property recovered | 7,974 | 9 | 3 | 19,321 | 10 | 10 |
| | 25,113 | 15 | 3 | 53,371 | 12 | 8 |
| Claims not preferred | 22 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| | 25,091 | 15 | 3 | 53,350 | 12 | 8 |

60. *Value-payable System.*—The object of this system is to provide a means under which the sender of a parcel or registered book packet may, at the time of posting, state the value of its contents in view to the realisation of the amount from the addressee, and its payment to the sender through the agency of the Post Office. It is a convenience appreciated by tradesmen and by members of the public, who prefer to pay for their purchases in ready money. The figures given below exhibit a very large expansion in this business, the revenue of which has nearly trebled itself:—

| | Number of Parcels. | Value declared for realisation. | Commission. |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1877-78 (from the commencement of the system, December 1877), 4 months | 413 | 6,721 | 195 |
| 1878-79 | 7,408 | 1,32,109 | 3,942 |
| 1879-80 | 25,589 | 3,49,657 | 11,498 |

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. *Security taken from Post Office Servants.*—A statement of the receipts and charges under this head is given below :—

| RECEIPTS. | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES. | | AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. | | | CHARGES. | AMOUNT. |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| | First half-year. | Second half-year. | First half-year. | Second half-year. | Total. | | |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Balance ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,27,488 | | |
| Interest on balance @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 9 months, Rs. 3,586 ... | | | | | | | |
| Interest on balance @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 3 months, Rs. 1,328 ... | | | | | 4,914 | | |
| Sundry receipts ... | | | | | 106 | | |
| (a) <i>Pensionable</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Imperial ... | 6,472 | 6,586 | 6,472 | 6,586 | 13,058 | | |
| District ... | 293 | 318 | 293 | 318 | 611 | | |
| Total ... | 6,765 | 6,904 | 6,765 | 6,904 | 13,669 | | |
| (b) <i>Non-pensionable</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Imperial ... | 11,064 | 10,835 | 5,532 | 5,418 | 10,950 | | |
| District ... | 3,292 | 3,349 | 1,646 | 1,674 | 3,320 | | |
| Total ... | 14,356 | 14,184 | 7,178 | 7,092 | 14,270 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,60,447 | | |
| | | | | | | (a) <i>Pensionable</i> — | |
| | | | | | | Sums decreed against the fund ... | 2,422 |
| | | | | | | Rateable refunds to subscribers... | 449 |
| | | | | | | Cost of establishment ... | 1,140 |
| | | | | | | Total ... | 4,011 |
| | | | | | | (b) <i>Non-pensionable</i> — | |
| | | | | | | Sums decreed against the fund ... | 14 |
| | | | | | | Cost of establishment ... | 1,140 |
| | | | | | | Total ... | 1,154 |
| | | | | | | Total charges ... | 5,165 |
| | | | | | | Balance at credit ... | 1,55,282 |
| | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,60,447 |

62. Under the conditions which govern this system, those which belong to the pensionable (a) class subscribe at the rate of one rupee for each half-year, and those belonging to the non-pensionable (b) class subscribe at the rate of eight annas for each half-year. Subscriptions from the pensionable class are returnable on resignation or death of subscribers, in the proportion borne by the surplus income to the total income; while subscriptions from the non-pensionable class are not returnable at all. The returnable and non-returnable balance is given below :—

| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Balance ... | 1,27,488 | 1,55,282 |
| Returnable portion ... | 58,407 | 70,408 |
| Non-returnable portion ... | 69,081 | 84,874 |

Pecuniary responsibilities have been considerably increased by the addition of money-order work to the Post Office Department, so that future reports will probably exhibit the decree of larger sums against the fund.

63. *Complaints from the public* have risen from 5,517 to 6,237—this addition being mainly due to the military operations in Afghanistan. Sudden transfers to the seat of war and rapid changes of officers from one locality to another necessarily led to the miscarriage of letters, and consequent complaint. Calcutta is again conspicuous for a considerable increase in the number of its complaints; and, though these have for the most part been classified as groundless, there is probably room for considerable improvement in the working of that office. For some time past the matter has been engaging the close attention of the Post Master General of Bengal.

64. An analysis of complaints during the last two years, relating to registered letters and parcels, is given below :—

| | Registered letters. | | Parcels. | | Total. | |
|--|---------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1878-79. | 1879-80 | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| I.—Cases in which the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred or that the loss had not occurred through fault of Postal Officials | 167 | 160 | 187 | 98 | 354 | 258 |
| II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so | 59 | 68 | 99 | 68 | 158 | 136 |
| III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at | 14 | 19 | 135 | 28 | 149 | 47 |
| Total ... | 240 | 247 | 421 | 194 | 661* | 441 |

* Excluding 990 ordinary letters.

Class I includes 14 insured cases under the head of Registered Letters, and 55 insured cases under the head of Parcels.

Class II includes 6 insured cases under the head of Registered Letters, and 52 insured cases under the head of Parcels.

Class III includes 1 insured case under the head of Registered Letters.

65. Appendix VIII is a statement showing the number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office employés. The results are summarised below :—

| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|--|----------|----------|
| Number of legal convictions | 213 | 216 |
| Number of cases punished departmentally | 85 | 74 |
| | 298 | 290 |

| Names of Circles. | 1878-79. | | | 1879-80. | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | British Territory. | Foreign Territory. | Total. | British Territory. | Foreign Territory. | Total. |
| Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Madras | 8 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Bombay | 4 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| North-Western Provinces | 8 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Punjab | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| British Burma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Provinces | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Oudh | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rajputana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Assam | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Behar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 28 | 18 | 46 | 26 | 13 | 39 |

66. An abstract of highway robberies is given on the margin. It is satisfactory to notice a diminution in this class of crime especially within foreign territory. Below will be found the aggregate number of highway robberies that have occurred since the year 1871-72 :—

| | British Territory. | Foreign Territory. | Total. |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 1871-72 | 24 | 12 | 36 |
| 1872-73 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| 1873-74 | 21 | 11 | 32 |
| 1874-75 | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| 1875-76 | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| 1876-77 | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| 1877-78 | 34 | 18 | 52 |
| 1878-79 | 23 | 18 | 46 |
| 1879-80 | 26 | 13 | 39 |

67. A further statement is submitted, exhibiting the localities in which the various robberies took place:—

| Names of Postal Circles. | BRITISH TERRITORY. | | | FOREIGN TERRITORY. | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Names of Districts. | Number of robberies. | Number of attacks. | Names of Native States. | Number of robberies. | Number of attacks. |
| BENGAL | Midnapore | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Kurnool | 3 | ... | Mysore | 3* | 1 |
| | Nellore | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Narsapatam | 1 | ... | | | |
| MADRAS | Trichinopoly | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Malabar | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Kistna | 1 | ... | | | |
| | South Arcot | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Gooty | ... | 1 | | | |
| | | 9 | 1 | | | |
| BOMBAY | Sholapur | 1 | ... | Dungerpur | ... | 1 |
| | Belgaum | ... | 1 | Kankrej | 1 | ... |
| | | 1 | 1 | Ranasan | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Wankaner | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Gondul | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Palampur | 1 | ... |
| | | | | | 5 | 1 |
| | Aligarh | 1 | ... | Dharnada | 1 | ... |
| | Mainpuri | 2 | ... | Gwalior | 3 | ... |
| | Bulandshahr | 1 | ... | Dhar | 1 | ... |
| | Etah | 1 | ... | Panna | ... | 1 |
| | | 5 | ... | | 5 | 1 |
| | Edwardesabad | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Amritsar | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Thull | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Kurram | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Peiwar Kotul | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Bolan Pass | 1 | ... | | | |
| | | 6 | ... | | | |
| OUDEH | Sitapur | 1 | ... | | | |
| BERAR | Chupra | ... | 1 | | | |
| | Muzaffarpur | ... | 1 | | | |
| | | ... | 2 | | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Betul | 1 | ... | Bisankhera | ... | 1 |
| | Yeotmal | ... | 1 | | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ASSAM | Kohima | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | TOTAL | 26 | 6 | TOTAL | 13 | 4 |

Total (British), 26, besides 6 attacks.

Total (Foreign), 13, besides 4 attacks.

* One of these relates to a robbery of the anchâ, or local post, and occurred on a line not controlled by Imperial Post.

68. In the one case which occurred in Bengal, the larger portion of the property stolen was recovered, though no conviction was obtained. Out of 12 robberies and 2 attacks in Madras, convictions were obtained in two cases and a considerable portion of the plundered articles recovered. Bombay is responsible for 6 robberies and 2 attacks; no convictions were procured, and in no instance was more than half the lost goods got back. Ten robberies and one attack are registered against the North-Western Provinces; in one case only was a successful prosecution instituted and nearly half the mail recovered. No convictions were obtained in any of the six highway robberies in the Punjab, and the recovery of stolen property was very small. With one exception, the cases all occurred on the Frontier or beyond it. In the remaining 4 robberies and 5 attacks, there was one successful conviction, coupled with a recovery of the greater part of the plundered mail.

69. Three of these cases were accompanied by loss of life. In the robbery at Sitapur, the mail coachman was killed; in that at Edwardesabad, the runner was murdered; and during the Kohima attack the mail guard was shot dead.

| Postal Officials. | | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|---|-----|----------|----------|
| Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices | ... | 208 | 209 |
| Postmasters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters | ... | 4,061 | 4,112 |
| Clerks | ... | 3,143 | 3,498 |
| Postmen and other Servants | ... | 6,951 | 7,044 |
| Road Establishment | ... | 12,919 | 12,571 |
| Village Postmen | ... | 2,307 | 2,807 |
| Total | | 29,636 | 30,041 |

70. Appendix IX shows the numerical strength of the Establishment in each Postal Circle. The marginal abstract includes all grades below that of Deputy Postmaster General.

SECTION VIII.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

71. No changes have occurred in the Government Carrying Agency lines and offices, which remained the same in the year 1879-80 as in the preceding year. They consist of a line from Calcutta to Jhelum (rail) and onwards to Peshawar (bullock train) with branches to Fatehgarh (bullock-train), Gwalior (partly rail and partly bullock-train), Moradabad (rail), Mussooree, Roorkee, and Landour (bullock-train), Simla, (bullock train) Ferozepore (bullock-train), Mooltan (rail), Sialkot (bullock-train), Murree (bullock-train), and Thull (bullock train.)

72. The passenger services on mail cart lines were diminished by the abolition of the tonga lines between Sukkur and Jacobabad and a reduction on the main line to Peshawar of the section between Jhelum and Ratyal. At the close of the year these passenger services comprised lines from Ratyal to Peshawar (with branches to Sialkot, Murree, Thull and Jumrood); from Amritsar to Pathankot; Umballa to Simla; and Bareilly to Ranibagh.

SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

73. Favourable progress is again exhibited in the financial results. While the revenue has improved by more than 5 lacs, the increase of charges is less than 3½ lacs. A review of these results is given below :—

| | | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|---|-----|--------------|-----------|
| PURELY POSTAL SERVICE. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Receipts, including sale of Service postage stamps | ... | 74,72,592 | 79,89,726 |
| " excluding " " " | ... | 62,09,575 | 66,40,852 |
| Disbursements | ... | 65,57,308 | 68,93,435 |
| Net revenue, including sale of Service postage stamps | ... | 9,15,284 | 10,96,291 |
| NON-POSTAL BRANCHES. | | | |
| <i>Bullock Train.</i> | | | |
| Receipts | ... | 11,05,540 | 14,01,158 |
| Disbursements | ... | (b) 8,04,250 | 10,89,724 |
| Surplus | ... | 3,01,290 | 3,11,434 |
| (b.)—Purely Bullock Train— | | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| Postal charges debited to Bullock Train | | Rs. | Rs. |
| | | 8,02,855 | 10,88,397 |
| | | 1,395 | 1,327 |
| Total | | 8,04,250 | 10,89,724 |

| | | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|--|-----|----------|----------|
| PUNJAB MILITARY VAN DK. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Receipts | ... | 2,70,621 | 3,00,385 |
| Disbursements | ... | 2,23,632 | 2,86,882 |
| Surplus | ... | 46,989 | 13,503 |
| PASSENGER SERVICE ON MAIL CART LINES. | | | |
| Receipts | ... | 97,586 | 1,66,852 |
| Disbursements | ... | 97,586 | 1,66,852 |
| Contract subsidies to local steamers, employed to a large extent on general and military considerations, but paid entirely through the Post Office as a matter of convenience. | | | |
| Disbursements | ... | 7,12,000 | 7,12,000 |

These rules may be summarised briefly as follows :—

| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of | 9,11,284 | 10,96,291 |
| A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of | 3,01,290 | 3,11,434 |
| A net surplus in the Punjab Military Van Dak of | 46,989 | 13,503 |
| Total | 12,63,563 | 14,21,228 |

74. There are other items of charge against the Post-office which do not appear in the regular accounts. These

| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendents of Stationery | 23,370 | 69,371 |
| 1878-79, 1879-80 | | |
| Railway service estimated at | 4,17,443 | 4,17,443 |
| Less actual payments | 1,47,069 | 1,52,108 |
| | 2,70,374 | 2,65,335 |
| English stores | 1,74,470 | 2,74,150 |
| Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press | 27,341 | 38,640 |
| Rent of Government buildings | 2,16,394 | 2,10,336 |
| Estimated postal share of marine subsidies | 3,42,549 | 2,55,446 |
| Gratuities | 8,196 | 5,160 |
| Leave allowances paid in Great Britain | 5,123 | 13,969 |
| Pensions (being the average of five years) | 1,59,234 | 1,36,611 |
| Total | 11,35,665 | 12,68,683 |

have been entered on the margin. If the cost of these items be deducted from the net revenue exhibited in the preceding paragraph, the result is a net surplus of Rupees 1,52,545 in the year 1879-80, as compared with a profit of Rupees 1,27,898 in the previous year.

75. It may be interesting here to consider how far the purely Postal Service of India, apart altogether from its carrying agencies for passengers and goods, is a self-supporting institution. For this purpose, it is necessary to omit the figures given under the head of Non-postal Branches. Excluding, then, these figures,—or, in other words, taking the net revenue yielded by the purely Postal Service and deducting therefrom the items noted in the margin of the preceding paragraph—there was a net deficit of Rupees 1,72,392 in the year under review.

76. Unusually heavy charges fell upon the year 1879-80. Large initial expenses in the way of stationery, printing, &c., attended the introduction of a new money-order system; and the cost of English stores was considerably increased by the first manufacture of post-cards.

SECTION X.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

| YEAR. | Comparison of number of letters and newspapers (those of 1855-56 being represented by 100). | Comparison of revenue from private correspondence (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100). | Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855-56—first complete year of new rates... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1867-68—thirteenth ditto | 207 | 237 | 161 |
| 1868-69—fourteenth ditto | 228 | 258 | 182 |
| 1869-70—fifteenth ditto | 253 | 246 | 190 |
| 1870-71—sixteenth ditto | 257 | 235 | 175 |
| 1871-72—seventeenth ditto | 269 | 273 | 173 |
| 1872-73—eighteenth ditto | 279 | 279 | 177 |
| 1873-74—nineteenth ditto | 328 | 294 | 184 |
| 1874-75—twentieth ditto | 348 | 305 | 169 |
| 1875-76—twenty-first ditto | 353 | 326 | 191 |
| 1876-77—twenty-second ditto | 368 | 345 | 196 |
| 1877-78—twenty-third ditto | 387 | 378 | 206 |
| 1878-79—twenty-fourth ditto | 394 | 390 | 223 |
| 1879-80—twenty-fifth ditto | 428 | 417 | 234 |

77. It was in the year 1854 that a cheap scale of postage rates was first introduced into India. The advance of the department, as denoted by figures of correspondence, revenue, and expenditure, is shown in the table given on the margin.

SECTION XI.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

78. During the entire year the Post-office was administered by Mr. A. M. Monteath.

79. Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's services are acknowledged in the following terms by the Controller General of Supply and Transport :—" My thanks are specially due to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore Lane, Postmaster General in the Punjab, for most valuable services rendered in organizing and working the Military Transport train between Jhelum and Peshawar. Lieutenant-Colonel Lane threw himself with great interest and energy into that undertaking, and it is entirely due to his zealous and indefatigable exertions, as well as to his great local knowledge and influence, that the arrangement met with the success it did."

80. Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., Commanding in Afghanistan, brought to notice the "very admirable service performed by the postal department in Afghanistan throughout the campaign," and prominently put forward the name of Mr. M. LeBreton, Deputy Post Master General, in connection with this success.

81. Among the officers brought to my notice for good work of an exceptional kind, I

Mr. J. H. Cornwall.
Mr. C. Goodburn.
Mr. Alfred Ryan.
Mr. H. M. Mehta.
Babu Bepin Behary Mukerjee.

Mahomed Ayub Khan.
Mr. S. Le M. Lord.
Mr. A. C. Firth.
Mr. D. M. Lalacca.

would mention the names noted in the margin for services in connection with the war in Afghanistan; together with the name of Mr. G. W. Cresswell, for successful postal arrangements during the Rumpa disturbances in Madras.

82. I regret to record the sudden death, from cholera, in January 1880, of Mr. T. W. Gribble, Post Master General of Bengal. Mr. Gribble was an able, conscientious and painstaking officer, who had served the department with distinction for more than five years. I have also to record the death, in January 1880, of Rao Sahib Gunputrao Raghoba, after an honorable connection with the department of 24 years. Mr. Gunputrao Raghoba was the trusted adviser of several successive Postmasters General in Bombay, and never abused the confidence reposed in him.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1879-80 and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES. | EXISTING ON THE 31st MARCH 1879. | | | | OPENED OR ENTERTAINED IN 1879-80. | | | | TOTAL OF 1879-80. | | | | CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED IN 1879-80. | | | | Balance on the 31st March 1880. | | | | INCREASE OR DECREASE. | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-----|------------------------------------|-------|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| | Post Offices. | | Letter Boxes. | | Village Postmen. | | Letter Boxes. | | Village Postmen. | | Post Offices. | | Letter Boxes. | | Village Postmen. | | Post Offices. | | Letter Boxes. | | Village Postmen. | | Post Offices. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Bengal. | 741 | 2,131 | 555 | 21 | 336 | 27 | 7 | 32 | 219 | 2,355 | 314 | 610 | 65 | 197 | 50 | 749 | 2,158 | 560 | 27 | 739 | 315 | 8 | 27 | 5 |
| Madras. | 700 | 714 | 311 | 8 | 336 | 27 | 7 | 32 | 219 | 2,355 | 314 | 610 | 65 | 197 | 50 | 749 | 2,158 | 560 | 27 | 739 | 315 | 8 | 27 | 5 |
| Bombay. | 737 | 1,286 | 528 | 8 | 336 | 27 | 7 | 32 | 219 | 2,355 | 314 | 610 | 65 | 197 | 50 | 749 | 2,158 | 560 | 27 | 739 | 315 | 8 | 27 | 5 |
| North-Western Provinces (including Central India). | 609 | 187 | 21 | 4 | 336 | 27 | 7 | 32 | 219 | 2,355 | 314 | 610 | 65 | 197 | 50 | 749 | 2,158 | 560 | 27 | 739 | 315 | 8 | 27 | 5 |
| Punjab (including Sind). | 605 | 301 | 336 | 27 | 336 | 27 | 7 | 32 | 219 | 2,355 | 314 | 610 | 65 | 197 | 50 | 749 | 2,158 | 560 | 27 | 739 | 315 | 8 | 27 | 5 |
| British Burma. | 28 | 29 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Central Provinces. | 249 | 303 | 204 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Oudh. | 130 | 80 | 46 | 8 | 46 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Rajputana. | 81 | 25 | 41 | 16 | 41 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Assam. | 123 | 80 | 168 | 17 | 168 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Behar. | 260 | 333 | 236 | 12 | 333 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Eastern Bengal. | 129 | 280 | 131 | 3 | 131 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Railway Mail Service. | ... | 398 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL. | 4,392 | 6,167 ^a | 2,601 ^b | 157 | 713 | 358 | 4,549 | 6,280 | 2,959 | 140 | 488 | 164 | 4,409 | 6,392 | 2,795 | 17 | 225 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 |

^a Including Letter Boxes omitted in 1878-79, viz. in Bengal 8, in British Burma 27, in Behar 7 and excluding 2 excess shown in Punjab.^b Excluding 75 Village Postmen, excess shown in 1878-79, viz. in Central Provinces 6, and in Oudh 70.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers, during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES. | RAILWAY. | | | | MAIL CART, HORSES, CAMELS, &c. | | | | RUNNERS OR BOATS. | | | | SEA. | | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------|---|----------|--------------------------------|----------|--|----------|------------------------|----------|--|----------|------------------------|----------|--|----------|------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | UNDER LOCAL CONTROL. | | UNDER INSPECTOR GENERAL RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. | | SERVED BY MAIL GUARDS. | | SERVED BY RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE SORTING STATIONS. | | SERVED BY MAIL GUARDS. | | SERVED BY RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE SORTING STATIONS. | | SERVED BY MAIL GUARDS. | | SERVED BY RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE SORTING STATIONS. | | SERVED BY MAIL GUARDS. | | SERVED BY RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE SORTING STATIONS. | |
| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Bengal. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North-Western Provinces (including Central India). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab (including Sind). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| British Burma. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oudh. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajputana. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assam. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Behar. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern Bengal. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL. | 163 | 163 | 1,000 | 1,305. | 6,900 | 7,099 | 8,123 | 8,567 | 3,269 | 3,034 | 32,875 | 32,270 | 13,687 | 13,547 | 57,954 | 57,418 | 57,954 | 57,418 | 57,954 | 57,418 |

^a Including sea mileage in the Sind Circle.^b Including river steamer.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards,* Newspapers, Packets and Parcels in the Post Offices under the Behar and Eastern Bengal Postal Circles

| NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES. | BENGAL. | | MADRAS. | | BOMBAY. | | N.-W. PROVINCES (including C. India). | | PUNJAB (including Sind). | | BRITISH BURMA. | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | |
| Detail of Articles. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| Letters paid . . . | 12,927,910 | 11,834,898 | 16,148,142 | 16,513,059 | 16,878,982 | 17,432,162 | 10,437,905 | 10,307,688 | 12,235,400 | 14,108,542 | 799,990 | 1,050,812 |
| .. unpaid . . . | 6,600,478 | 5,315,163 | 8,141,164 | 8,035,526 | 4,931,984 | 4,609,875 | 5,576,840 | 4,992,423 | 8,832,906 | 4,199,170 | 543,824 | 588,345 |
| .. registered . . . | 884,686 | 811,135 | 639,276 | 567,091 | 345,661 | 358,208 | 359,864 | 357,059 | 271,533 | 380,823 | 24,759 | 27,842 |
| .. service privileged | 870,869 | 750,927 | 3,835 | 5,150 | 1,048 | 1,150 | 1,143,623 | 1,176,507 | 677,956 | 1,123,515 | 10,373 | 12,052 |
| Post-cards . . . | ... | 1,374,175 | ... | 1,304,796 | ... | 1,384,939 | ... | 1,176,175 | ... | 987,407 | ... | 24,376 |
| Total . . . | 21,323,007 | 20,086,318 | 19,917,467 | 21,426,222 | 22,157,690 | 23,786,334 | 17,517,732 | 17,909,852 | 17,217,985 | 20,799,457 | 1,309,845 | 1,703,329 |
| Newspapers . . . | 1,711,120 | 1,549,435 | 1,940,574 | 1,949,238 | 1,649,487 | 1,097,027 | 1,407,830 | 1,415,766 | 1,879,567 | 2,343,210 | 307,596 | 441,106 |
| BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS. | Ordinary . . . | 269,116 | 279,519 | 525,684 | 452,977 | 246,740 | 372,353 | 237,390 | 231,416 | 257,012 | 294,421 | 36,683 |
| | Registered . . . | ... | 5,461 | ... | 4,479 | ... | 3,182 | ... | 6,561 | ... | 5,402 | ... |
| Parcels . . . | 156,064 | 144,962 | 115,286 | 117,904 | 125,612 | 130,113 | 184,164 | 178,112 | 165,293 | 227,334 | 20,676 | 29,286 |
| GRAND TOTAL . . . | 23,520,200 | 22,065,695 | 22,106,901 | 23,950,820 | 24,179,629 | 25,989,909 | 19,437,008 | 19,741,707 | 19,519,767 | 23,669,724 | 1,794,601 | 2,215,971 |
| Deduct number of letters returned undelivered . . . | 604,590 | 530,517 | 641,090 | 790,093 | 1,149,938 | 1,221,630 | 796,210 | 741,176 | 823,726 | 1,206,990 | 53,117 | 44,000 |
| Net actually delivered . . . | 22,715,619 | 21,535,178 | 21,465,811 | 23,160,727 | 23,029,691 | 24,768,279 | 18,640,798 | 19,000,531 | 18,696,041 | 22,462,734 | 1,741,484 | 2,171,971 |
| Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices . . . | 603,723 | 578,040 | 169,136 | 165,299 | 473,490 | 496,464 | 476,199 | 468,574 | 239,774 | 351,513 | 4,270 | 9,400 |
| TOTAL . . . | 23,319,342 | 22,113,218 | 21,634,947 | 23,326,026 | 23,503,181 | 25,264,743 | 19,116,997 | 19,469,105 | 18,935,815 | 22,814,247 | 1,745,754 | 2,181,371 |

Post-cards were introduced

No. III.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Assam, during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | | ODISHA. | | RAJPUTANA. | | ASSAM. | | BENAR. | | EASTERN BENGAL. | | TOTAL. | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | |
| 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| 2,452,092 | 3,500,565 | 1,767,929 | 1,742,892 | 1,034,763 | 1,959,486 | 1,073,301 | 1,176,089 | 2,730,995 | 2,694,257 | ... | 1,401,352 | 3,518,470 | 83,712,908 |
| 1,663,733 | 1,452,314 | 1,319,357 | 1,126,470 | 917,349 | 770,482 | 689,147 | 607,116 | 2,404,351 | 2,405,852 | ... | 996,859 | 31,430,562 | 30,099,109 |
| 86,904 | 101,460 | 61,694 | 49,619 | 48,728 | 43,371 | 40,202 | 41,567 | 189,494 | 179,732 | ... | 104,728 | 2,815,981 | 3,022,635 |
| 244,670 | 309,943 | 50,206 | 91,866 | 15,930 | 23,479 | 47,633 | 57,122 | 539,550 | 528,009 | ... | 183,105 | 8,805,697 | 4,360,422 |
| ... | 287,021 | ... | 279,439 | ... | 84,229 | ... | 113,025 | ... | 273,311 | ... | 183,189 | ... | 7,471,964 |
| 5,449,904 | 5,738,303 | 3,090,346 | 3,290,286 | 2,036,790 | 2,881,044 | 1,760,343 | 1,994,919 | 5,920,300 | 6,061,261 | ... | 2,869,733 | 118,890,600 | 128,567,056 |
| 871,763 | 361,032 | 260,653 | 263,754 | 164,389 | 166,203 | ... | 394,195 | 444,300 | 416,063 | ... | 221,000 | 10,370,990 | 11,251,021 |
| 88,610 | 101,408 | 57,140 | 77,200 | 23,229 | 25,962 | 400,276 | 71,632 | 61,072 | 68,703 | ... | 87,593 | 2,023,768 | 2,055,169 |
| ... | 1,238 | ... | 432 | ... | 432 | ... | 432 | ... | 1,729 | ... | 432 | ... | 80,134 |
| 32,940 | 37,254 | 60,326 | 62,011 | 36,031 | 41,331 | 22,056 | 25,515 | 60,605 | 55,058 | ... | 24,967 | 908,901 | 1,074,262 |
| 5,041,622 | 6,259,235 | 3,467,404 | 3,713,683 | 3,160,419 | 3,116,972 | 2,162,674 | 2,476,693 | 6,477,180 | 6,623,414 | ... | 3,153,815 | 131,890,268 | 142,977,044 |
| 876,169 | 322,263 | 186,072 | 181,223 | 121,936 | 80,990 | 71,616 | 78,455 | 205,782 | 240,619 | ... | 78,978 | 5,416,186 | 5,517,503 |
| 5,666,363 | 5,936,972 | 3,311,332 | 3,532,461 | 3,029,489 | 3,035,982 | 2,111,056 | 2,396,236 | 6,271,404 | 6,382,795 | ... | 3,074,537 | 129,491,130 | 137,400,141 |
| 109,809 | 103,921 | 74,942 | 71,565 | 60,400 | 47,159 | 33,126 | 33,174 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,247,963 | 2,324,813 |
| 5,875,173 | 6,040,893 | 3,386,274 | 3,604,046 | 3,088,893 | 3,083,141 | 2,144,181 | 2,431,412 | 6,271,404 | 6,382,795 | ... | 3,074,537 | 129,729,093 | 139,784,954 |

Effect from the 1st July 1879.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Mail Service Enquiry Offices at Madras, Bombay.

| | | CALCUTTA. | | MADRAS. | | BOMBAY. | | ALLAHABAD. | | LAHORE. | | NAGPORE. | | LUCKNOW. | |
|---|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | |
| | | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| RECEIVED FROM POST OFFICES. | Letters | 664,800 | 558,318 | 183,139 | 147,009 | 399,104 | 401,275 | 390,071 | 378,503 | 326,923 | 335,132 | 107,677 | 101,783 | 72,664 | 69,676 |
| | Packets | 10,022 | 19,602 | 6,547 | 7,159 | 23,031 | 22,429 | 10,532 | 11,818 | 11,671 | 16,241 | 2,086 | 2,130 | 2,110 | 1,684 |
| | Parcels | 341 | 120 | 171 | 89 | 244 | 185 | 267 | 65 | 178 | 136 | 40 | 6 | 178 | 23 |
| | TOTAL | 903,723 | 578,040 | 189,857 | 155,153 | 424,372 | 423,889 | 400,880 | 390,386 | 338,774 | 351,512 | 109,803 | 103,921 | 74,942 | 71,583 |
| RECEIVED FROM OTHER DEAD LETTER OFFICES. | Letters | 85,472 | 92,297 | 41,090 | 41,677 | 87,332 | 57,190 | 180,269 | 169,415 | 61,557 | 56,202 | 31,640 | 27,087 | 91,863 | 82,563 |
| | Packets | 6,193 | 5,463 | 1,257 | 1,194 | 16,210 | 22,529 | 4,063 | 5,417 | 3,013 | 2,500 | 74 | 65 | 1,441 | 1,000 |
| | Parcels | 239 | 28 | 38 | 11 | 138 | 51 | 170 | 26 | 61 | 12 | 32 | ... | 60 | 6 |
| | TOTAL | 91,844 | 97,788 | 42,415 | 42,882 | 73,700 | 79,770 | 184,502 | 174,858 | 64,631 | 58,774 | 31,746 | 27,152 | 93,364 | 83,601 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES RECEIVED IN THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE. | | 995,567 | 675,828 | 232,272 | 198,035 | 498,072 | 503,659 | 585,382 | 565,244 | 393,425 | 410,286 | 141,549 | 131,073 | 166,296 | 155,240 |
| Deduct—ARTICLES TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DEAD LETTER OFFICES. | Letters | 106,260 | 94,125 | 25,471 | 25,192 | 82,260 | 77,412 | 141,430 | 130,487 | 69,921 | 84,065 | 40,558 | 42,911 | 42,246 | 39,024 |
| | Packets | 8,109 | 10,870 | 2,468 | 2,601 | 3,311 | 3,255 | 8,773 | 9,643 | 5,334 | 8,030 | 166 | 199 | 1,389 | 1,430 |
| | Parcels | 60 | 14 | 30 | 16 | 62 | 23 | 207 | 12 | 77 | 48 | 22 | ... | 160 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 114,429 | 105,009 | 27,969 | 27,809 | 85,633 | 80,690 | 150,410 | 140,142 | 75,332 | 92,143 | 40,735 | 43,110 | 43,895 | 41,354 |
| BALANCE REMAINING TO BE DISPOSED. | | 579,122 | 570,819 | 174,322 | 170,226 | 412,443 | 422,969 | 434,972 | 425,102 | 229,093 | 318,143 | 94,820 | 87,963 | 124,401 | 113,886 |
| ARTICLES ISSUED BY DEAD LETTER OFFICES. | Letters | 13,269 | 17,675 | 5,203 | 6,908 | 47,970 | 57,171 | 29,893 | 36,809 | 13,731 | 25,035 | 4,257 | 4,297 | 2,453 | 3,641 |
| | Packets | 1,133 | 1,381 | 393 | 540 | 6,107 | 6,062 | 1,287 | 1,457 | 1,784 | 2,242 | 88 | 277 | 830 | 306 |
| | Parcels | 28 | 15 | 22 | 2 | 16 | 30 | 36 | 46 | 22 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 14,430 | 19,071 | 5,618 | 7,450 | 54,093 | 63,263 | 31,196 | 38,312 | 15,537 | 27,305 | 4,352 | 4,578 | 3,284 | 3,947 |
| By re-direction or re-transmission to their addresses. | Letters | 361,806 | 361,400 | 63,163 | 80,073 | 173,301 | 164,366 | 200,712 | 269,656 | 157,597 | 199,824 | 70,903 | 65,359 | 93,800 | 80,035 |
| | Packets | 11,940 | 11,463 | 2,941 | 3,649 | 31,761 | 35,591 | 4,555 | 6,135 | 7,265 | 7,990 | 1,433 | 1,061 | 1,772 | 1,232 |
| | Parcels | 439 | 82 | 161 | 55 | 218 | 110 | 184 | 31 | 120 | 27 | 41 | 4 | 54 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 374,185 | 372,945 | 66,265 | 83,777 | 205,280 | 200,067 | 205,451 | 275,822 | 164,952 | 207,841 | 72,380 | 66,424 | 95,584 | 81,267 |
| By return to their senders. | Letters | 186,677 | 177,415 | 60,372 | 77,413 | 153,023 | 159,514 | 108,836 | 110,964 | 46,263 | 82,411 | 17,599 | 10,308 | 26,316 | 22,611 |
| | Packets | 4,019 | 1,351 | 2,012 | 1,562 | 55 | 50 | ... | ... | 301 | 539 | 484 | 658 | 60 | 6 |
| | Parcels | 36 | 37 | ... | 23 | 91 | 83 | ... | ... | 40 | 47 | 6 | ... | 7 | 25 |
| | TOTAL | 190,722 | 178,803 | 62,384 | 78,998 | 153,169 | 159,647 | 108,836 | 110,964 | 46,604 | 82,997 | 18,088 | 10,967 | 26,383 | 22,642 |
| ARTICLES UNDISPOSABLE AND DEPOSITED AS DEAD. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 679,122 | 570,819 | 174,277 | 170,226 | 412,443 | 422,969 | 434,972 | 425,102 | 229,093 | 318,143 | 94,820 | 87,963 | 124,401 | 113,886 |
| ARTICLES ISSUED BY DEAD LETTER OFFICES FOR DELIVERY TO THE ADDRESSEES OR SENDERS AND RETURNED AS UNDELIVERABLE. | Letters | 47,442 | 46,346 | 2,336 | 4,691 | 17,700 | 18,832 | 41,563 | 40,267 | 10,310 | 18,239 | 10,676 | 11,191 | 7,167 | 5,609 |
| | Packets | 32 | 15 | 16 | 30 | 14 | 1 | 81 | 85 | 17 | 38 | ... | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| | Parcels | 16 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 47,490 | 46,370 | 2,362 | 4,722 | 17,719 | 18,833 | 41,645 | 40,323 | 10,330 | 18,272 | 10,691 | 11,192 | 7,177 | 5,612 |

No. IV.

Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Lucknow, Abu and Rangoon, and by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, as well as the Railway and Allahabad, during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| ENQUIRY OFFICES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| ABU. | | RANGOON. | | SHILLONG. | | MADRAS. | | BOMBAY. | | ALLAHABAD. | | TOTAL. | | | |
| Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Proportion. | |
| 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| 59,430 | 45,742 | 7,908 | 8,214 | 31,219 | 31,530 | 8,806 | 9,867 | 47,199 | 68,919 | 69,719 | 66,094 | 2,148,186 | 2,222,985 | ... | ... |
| 930 | 1,412 | 343 | 858 | 1,961 | 1,632 | 474 | 259 | 1,921 | 3,641 | 15,409 | 12,044 | 98,080 | 101,109 | ... | ... |
| 80 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 46 | 12 | ... | ... | 4 | 15 | 94 | 50 | 1,617 | 716 | ... | ... |
| 60,400 | 47,159 | 8,270 | 9,085 | 33,126 | 33,174 | 9,279 | 10,146 | 49,114 | 72,575 | 75,318 | 73,188 | 2,247,693 | 2,324,813 | 78.44 | 79.46 |
| 33,246 | 33,699 | 2,242 | 2,081 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 524,833 | 502,861 | ... | ... |
| 69 | 133 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,241 | 28,452 | ... | ... |
| 17 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 766 | 188 | ... | ... |
| 33,431 | 34,034 | 2,244 | 2,032 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 617,879 | 600,951 | 21.46 | 20.54 |
| 62,621 | 61,193 | 10,614 | 11,117 | 34,126 | 33,174 | 9,279 | 10,146 | 49,114 | 72,575 | 75,318 | 73,188 | 2,905,743 | 2,925,764 | 100 | 100 |
| 30,808 | 23,388 | 699 | 468 | 23,787 | 27,922 | 2,136 | 2,127 | 24,209 | 26,007 | 12,951 | 19,027 | 610,444 | 592,056 | ... | ... |
| 636 | 1,307 | 6 | 7 | 1,308 | 1,178 | 231 | 124 | 632 | 783 | 1,465 | 1,037 | 34,016 | 41,074 | ... | ... |
| 40 | 2 | ... | ... | 21 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 47 | 22 | 766 | 152 | ... | ... |
| 31,674 | 24,697 | 674 | 475 | 26,069 | 29,106 | 2,357 | 2,261 | 26,543 | 25,799 | 14,463 | 20,686 | 645,426 | 633,281 | 21.62 | 21.64 |
| 63,147 | 56,496 | 9,640 | 10,642 | 8,069 | 4,068 | 6,922 | 7,885 | 23,271 | 46,776 | 60,866 | 57,502 | 2,220,216 | 2,292,483 | 77.49 | 78.36 |
| 4,330 | 5,961 | 240 | 239 | 7,463 | 3,808 | 6,669 | 7,760 | 11,980 | 43,912 | 44,764 | 47,067 | 204,264 | 260,088 | ... | ... |
| 87 | 100 | 1 | 2 | 543 | 454 | 263 | 125 | 1,289 | 2,855 | 14,044 | 10,407 | 27,249 | 26,211 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 24 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 47 | 28 | 209 | 160 | ... | ... |
| 10,232 | 8,093 | 280 | 241 | 8,059 | 4,068 | 6,922 | 7,885 | 23,271 | 46,776 | 60,866 | 57,502 | 222,923 | 286,454 | 10.49 | 12.49 |
| 49,261 | 44,874 | 9,274 | 8,681 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,299,697 | 1,280,202 | ... | ... |
| 66 | 126 | 76 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61,769 | 67,837 | ... | ... |
| 20 | 1 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,226 | 322 | ... | ... |
| 49,437 | 45,001 | 9,659 | 8,777 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,251,602 | 1,247,961 | 60.67 | 58.60 |
| 7,268 | 6,418 | 656 | 657 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 626,513 | 652,906 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 13 | 378 | 760 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,207 | 4,939 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 | 223 | ... | ... |
| 7,278 | 5,432 | 982 | 1,624 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 626,901 | 658,068 | 22.64 | 28.71 |
| 63,147 | 56,496 | 9,640 | 10,642 | 8,069 | 4,068 | 6,922 | 7,885 | 23,271 | 46,776 | 60,866 | 57,502 | 2,220,216 | 2,292,483 | 100 | 100 |
| 4,996 | 4,898 | 402 | 508 | 3,125 | 612 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146,726 | 151,267 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 137 | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 15 | ... | ... |
| 6,997 | 4,898 | 402 | 508 | 3,125 | 612 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146,726 | 151,419 | 6.26 | 6.24 |

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES. | 1 Anna Labels. | | | | | | GROSS VALUE. | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | 4 Anna Post-cards. | 3 Pie Labels. | 1 Anna Labels. | 2 Anna Labels. | 3 Anna Labels. | 4 Anna Labels. | 5 Anna Labels. | 6 Anna Labels. | 7 Anna Labels. | 8 Anna Labels. | 9 Anna Labels. | 10 Anna Labels. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Rs. |
| Bengal | ... | ... | 905,564 | 1,438,660 | 113,497 | 96,116 | 28,885 | 1,70,873 | | | | |
| Madras | 10 | ... | 2,869,863 | 1,703,918 | 101,733 | 47,965 | 23,254 | 2,16,887 | | | | |
| Bombay | 16 | 1,638 | 1,806,483 | 2,859,418 | 182,077 | 99,294 | 38,875 | 2,71,014 | | | | |
| North-Western Provinces (including Central India) | 704 | ... | 1,395,287 | 1,373,790 | 120,210 | 69,964 | 20,864 | 1,72,425 | | | | |
| Punjab (including Sind) | 320 | 62 | 1,638,287 | 2,680,384 | 185,698 | 154,151 | 77,054 | 3,20,252 | | | | |
| British Burma | ... | ... | 102,073 | 167,933 | 10,106 | 5,090 | 1,751 | 17,097 | | | | |
| Central Provinces | 768 | ... | 505,056 | 493,095 | 38,918 | 21,976 | 8,790 | 61,367 | | | | |
| Oudh | ... | ... | 275,995 | 288,913 | 27,756 | 14,354 | 5,413 | 86,446 | | | | |
| Rajputana | ... | ... | 76,544 | 92,845 | 4,056 | 4,408 | 771 | 10,158 | | | | |
| Assam | ... | ... | 110,994 | 185,896 | 9,927 | 8,326 | 2,902 | 19,860 | | | | |
| Behar | ... | ... | 251,113 | 278,140 | 19,959 | 10,970 | 2,922 | 31,842 | | | | |
| Eastern Bengal | ... | ... | 82,906 | 111,861 | 5,317 | 4,600 | 818 | 11,868 | | | | |
| Total of 1879-80 | 1,818 | 1,700 | 9,520,165 | 11,174,303 | 829,084 | 537,214 | 212,299 | 13,40,089* | | | | |
| Total of 1878-79 | ... | 8,006 | 9,060,008 | 10,315,076 | 827,415 | 513,601 | 207,009 | 12,68,524 | | | | |

* Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix N) to the extent of Rs. 8785, which represents the net outcome of adjustments made and petty differences between the figures given respectively by the Civil Accountants General and the Superintendents of stamps.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to, and received from, the District Post in each Postal Circle, during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES. | ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST. | | | | | | | | | | ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST. | | | | | | | | | | ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | PAID. | | | | | UNPAID. | | | | | PAID. | | | | | UNPAID. | | | | | PAID. | | | | | UNPAID. | | | | |
| | Registered articles. | Letters. | Parcels. | Packets. | Total. | Registered articles. | Letters. | Parcels. | Packets. | Total. | Registered articles. | Letters. | Parcels. | Packets. | Total. | Registered articles. | Letters. | Parcels. | Packets. | Total. | Registered articles. | Letters. | Parcels. | Packets. | Total. | Registered articles. | Letters. | Parcels. | Packets. | Total. |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Bengal | 14,040 | 380,004 | 2,121 | 22,284 | 704,728 | 12,190 | 418,566 | 2,839 | 3,662 | 540 | 316,914 | 540 | 3,662 | 3,662 | 654,561 | 415 | 6,131 | 33 | 775 | 29,712 | 13 | 29,712 | 13 | 29,712 | 13 | 37,069 | 37,069 | 37,069 | 37,069 | 37,069 |
| Madras | 27,108 | 775,568 | 2,621 | 49,846 | 1,231,655 | 2,425 | 313,309 | 156 | 2,789 | 1,004 | 146,694 | 1,004 | 2,789 | 2,789 | 466,347 | 2,971 | 12,745 | 178 | 620 | 44,815 | 75 | 44,815 | 75 | 44,815 | 75 | 61,404 | 61,404 | 61,404 | 61,404 | 61,404 |
| Bombay | 12,445 | 399,057 | 2,778 | 20,284 | 808,963 | 18 | 116,956 | 45 | 46 | 95,762 | 95,762 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 312,636 | 1,812 | 8,702 | 53 | 221 | 33,632 | 6 | 33,632 | 6 | 33,632 | 6 | 40,425 | 40,425 | 40,425 | 40,425 | 40,425 |
| North-Western Provinces | 6,094 | 394,743 | 8,405 | 22,196 | 765,216 | 3,192 | 417,228 | 4,229 | 5,711 | 638 | 243,186 | 638 | 5,711 | 5,711 | 674,236 | 363 | 6,397 | 228 | 447 | 39,537 | 257 | 39,537 | 257 | 39,537 | 257 | 47,229 | 47,229 | 47,229 | 47,229 | 47,229 |
| Punjab | 309 | 30,067 | 291 | 2,068 | 44,590 | 296 | 36,732 | 236 | 478 | 11 | 6,472 | 11 | 478 | 478 | 46,225 | 23 | 530 | 6 | 64 | 1,898 | 4 | 1,898 | 4 | 1,898 | 4 | 2,535 | 2,535 | 2,535 | 2,535 | 2,535 |
| British Burma | 62 | 4,638 | 141 | 1,584 | 7,963 | 85 | 4,238 | 33 | 192 | 7 | 926 | 7 | 192 | 192 | 5,451 | 4 | 38 | 6 | 6 | 106 | ... | 106 | ... | 106 | ... | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 |
| Central Provinces | 2,923 | 70,946 | 251 | 6,133 | 121,916 | 2,341 | 77,774 | 578 | 2,019 | 60 | 31,463 | 60 | 2,019 | 2,019 | 114,265 | 373 | 2,428 | 3 | 91 | 8,210 | 3 | 8,210 | 3 | 8,210 | 3 | 11,109 | 11,109 | 11,109 | 11,109 | 11,109 |
| Oudh | 3,232 | 99,945 | 8,186 | 6,774 | 248,025 | 1,618 | 79,830 | 1,575 | 575 | 127 | 131,809 | 127 | 575 | 575 | 215,532 | 244 | 3,862 | 363 | 367 | 21,326 | 39 | 21,326 | 39 | 21,326 | 39 | 26,001 | 26,001 | 26,001 | 26,001 | 26,001 |
| Rajputana | 391 | 15,568 | 324 | 794 | 23,978 | 267 | 16,037 | 258 | 618 | 14 | 6,069 | 14 | 618 | 618 | 23,238 | 24 | 274 | 10 | 34 | 798 | 3 | 798 | 3 | 798 | 3 | 1,140 | 1,140 | 1,140 | 1,140 | 1,140 |
| Assam | 514 | 12,346 | 112 | 2,435 | 27,186 | 350 | 13,778 | 106 | 860 | 47 | 9,167 | 47 | 860 | 860 | 24,308 | 20 | 378 | 6 | 246 | 1,664 | 4 | 1,664 | 4 | 1,664 | 4 | 2,318 | 2,318 | 2,318 | 2,318 | 2,318 |
| Behar | 6,759 | 140,128 | 2,465 | 8,662 | 322,698 | 4,119 | 172,680 | 978 | 1,520 | 282 | 129,233 | 282 | 1,520 | 1,520 | 308,812 | 899 | 3,051 | 110 | 411 | 20,798 | 18 | 20,798 | 18 | 20,798 | 18 | 24,793 | 24,793 | 24,793 | 24,793 | 24,793 |
| Eastern Bengal | 4,530 | 96,672 | 1,038 | 6,725 | 200,114 | 4,675 | 106,334 | 1,378 | 916 | 38 | 70,464 | 38 | 916 | 916 | 188,803 | 152 | 1,016 | 17 | 323 | 7,405 | 5 | 7,405 | 5 | 7,405 | 5 | 8,318 | 8,318 | 8,318 | 8,318 | 8,318 |
| Total of 1879-80 | 78,437 | 2,419,650 | 28,719 | 149,800 | 4,506,132 | 31,574 | 1,773,511 | 13,361 | 19,386 | 2,816 | 2,929,719 | 2,816 | 19,386 | 19,386 | 45,543 | 8,799 | 45,543 | 1,006 | 3,405 | 214,793 | 427 | 214,793 | 427 | 214,793 | 427 | 271,978 | 271,978 | 271,978 | 271,978 | 271,978 |
| TOTAL OF 1878-79 | 85,297 | 2,321,934 | 29,997 | 170,627 | 4,515,402 | 30,561 | 1,691,097 | 8,555 | 30,461 | 2,688 | 1,195,946 | 2,688 | 30,461 | 30,461 | 2,959,148 | 6,179 | 44,387 | 809 | 3,931 | 256,227 | 656 | 256,227 | 656 | 256,227 | 656 | 283,089 | 283,089 | 283,089 | 283,089 | 283,089 |

Statement showing the Offices committed by the Post Office officials during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES OF DISHONESTY ON THE PART OF THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES. | | | | | TOTAL. |
|---|----|--|--|-----|--------|
| Number of legal convictions. | | Number of cases departmentally punished. | | | |
| General | 27 | 7 | | 27 | |
| Chief | 25 | 23 | | 38 | |
| Deputy-Chief | 22 | 2 | | 45 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 31 | 6 | | 33 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 37 | | | 43 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 26 | 7 | | 33 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 4 | 12 | | 16 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 5 | 1 | | 6 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 8 | 9 | | 17 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 13 | 4 | | 17 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 11 | 1 | | 12 | |
| Deputy-Chief (including Sind) | 6 | 2 | | 8 | |
| Total of 1878-80 | | | | 290 | |
| Total of 1878-79 | | | | 298 | |

APPENDIX No. IX.
Statement showing the staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1879 and 1880.

| | BENGAL. | MADRAS. | BOMBAY. | NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES (INCLUDING CENTRAL INDIA). | PUNJAB (INCLUDING SIND). | ODISHA. | RAJPUTANA. | ASSAM. | BHAR. | EASTERN BENGAL. | TOTAL. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--|--------------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| Director General of the Post Office | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (General) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director (Sind) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Postal Department for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| HEADS OF RECEIPTS. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| POSTAL SERVICE. | | | | |
| <i>Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 8,91,897 | 3,43,608 | ... | 47,789 |
| Madras | 2,04,247 | 1,98,494 | ... | 5,753 |
| Bombay | 8,19,893 | 2,90,842 | ... | 29,051 |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 3,71,998 | 3,48,381 | ... | 23,617 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 2,88,763 | 3,05,187 | 21,424 | ... |
| British Burma | 59,019 | 73,790 | 14,771 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 94,160 | 88,164 | ... | 5,996 |
| Oudh | 76,839 | 71,969 | ... | 4,870 |
| Rajputana | 65,007 | 62,991 | ... | 2,016 |
| Assam | 45,694 | 49,380 | 3,686 | ... |
| Behar | 1,53,171 | 1,54,214 | 1,043 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 25,919 | 60,269 | 34,350 | ... |
| TOTAL | 20,91,107 | 20,47,289 | 75,274 | 1,19,092 |
| <i>Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 9,97,984 | 9,75,783 | ... | 22,201 |
| Madras | 8,04,345 | 8,33,630 | 29,285 | ... |
| Bombay | 9,95,189 | 10,59,534 | 64,345 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 5,43,703 | 5,72,715 | 29,012 | ... |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 5,71,852 | 7,08,673 | 1,36,821 | ... |
| British Burma | 1,27,565 | 1,34,323 | 6,758 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 1,55,233 | 1,65,535 | 10,302 | ... |
| Oudh | 79,406 | 82,380 | 2,974 | ... |
| Rajputana | 68,959 | 87,223 | 18,264 | ... |
| Assam | 84,314 | 91,857 | 7,543 | ... |
| Behar | 1,74,322 | 1,85,722 | 11,400 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 39,014 | 95,840 | 56,826 | ... |
| TOTAL | 46,41,886 | 49,93,215 | 3,73,530 | 22,201 |
| <i>Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps</i> | 1,40,962 | 1,55,316 | 14,354 | ... |
| NET TOTAL | 45,00,924 | 48,37,899 | 3,59,176 | 22,201 |
| <i>Sale of Service Postage Stamps.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 1,69,021 | 1,76,729 | 7,708 | ... |
| Madras | 2,20,573 | 2,16,887 | ... | 3,686 |
| Bombay | 2,40,425 | 2,70,841 | 30,416 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 1,79,896 | 1,73,068 | ... | 6,828 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 2,80,064 | 3,20,922 | 40,858 | ... |
| British Burma | 14,139 | 17,095 | 2,956 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 60,958 | 61,367 | 409 | ... |
| Oudh | 35,109 | 36,446 | 1,337 | ... |
| Rajputana | 8,041 | 12,003 | 3,962 | ... |
| Assam | 17,768 | 19,806 | 2,038 | ... |
| Behar | 31,792 | 31,842 | 50 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 5,231 | 11,868 | 6,637 | ... |
| TOTAL | 12,63,017 | 13,48,874 | 96,371 | 10,514 |
| <i>Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 2,925 | 4,497 | 1,572 | ... |
| Bombay | 1,64,067 | 1,60,145 | ... | 3,922 |
| TOTAL | 1,66,992 | 1,64,642 | 1,572 | 3,922 |

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

| HEADS OF RECEIPTS. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| POSTAL SERVICE—continued. Miscellaneous. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bengal | (w) 2,388 (s) 5,543 9 | (w) 2,449 (s) 6,586 | 1,095 | ... |
| Madras | (w) 900 (s) 2,345 1 | (w) 1,009 (s) 6,117 | 3,880 | ... |
| Bombay | (w) 3,325 (s) 13,439 11 | (w) 1,942 (s) 16,773 25 | 1,965 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | (w) 228 (s) 5,284 6 | (w) 240 (s) 6,443 3 | 1,168 | ... |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | (w) 282 (s) 3,557 2 | (w) 214 (s) 9,180 | 5,558 | ... |
| British Burma | (w) 960 (s) 485 3 | (w) 1,164 (s) 1,414 | 1,130 | ... |
| Central Provinces | (w) 72 (s) 1,174 | 1,762 | 516 | ... |
| Oudh | (s) 1 | 1,414 | 864 | ... |
| Rajputana | (s) 479 (s) 3 | 690 | 208 | ... |
| Assam | (w) 420 (s) 262 1 | (w) 756 (s) 2,074 | 2,147 | ... |
| Behar | (w) 24 (s) 844 1 | (w) 36 (s) 2,867 | 2,034 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 122 | (w) 12 (s) 652 | 542 | ... |
| TOTAL (a) | 42,720 | 63,822 | 21,102 | ... |

(a) Including Sale Proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide, Postal Rates, &c., and Passage-money in Dāk Boats, as follows:—

| | Sale of Postal Guide and Postal Rates. | | Passage-money in Dāk Boats. | |
|---|--|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bengal | 209 | 488 | 693 | 694 |
| Madras | 244 | 419 | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 195 | 393 | 7,834 | 9,622 |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 258 | 422 | ... | ... |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 298 | 474 | ... | ... |
| British Burma | 106 | 216 | 288 | 278 |
| Central Provinces | 28 | 72 | ... | ... |
| Oudh | 43 | 78 | ... | ... |
| Rajputana | 8 | 22 | ... | ... |
| Assam | 44 | 115 | ... | ... |
| Behar | 46 | 95 | ... | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 2 | 34 | 1 | ... |
| TOTAL | 1,481 | 2,828 | 8,816 | 10,594 |

(w) Window Delivery Tickets.
(s) Sale of Service Books.

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

| HEADS OF RECEIPTS. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POSTAL SERVICE—continued. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>Total of Postal Service.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 15,69,267 | 15,09,652 | ... | 59,615 |
| Madras | 12,32,411 | 12,56,137 | 23,726 | ... |
| Bombay | 17,36,349 | 18,00,102 | 63,753 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 11,01,115 | 11,00,850 | ... | 265 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 11,39,520 | 13,44,176 | 2,04,656 | ... |
| British Burma | 2,02,171 | 2,27,786 | 25,615 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 3,11,597 | 3,16,828 | 5,231 | ... |
| Oudh | 1,91,904 | 1,92,209 | 305 | ... |
| Rajputana | 1,42,489 | 1,62,907 | 20,418 | ... |
| Assam | 1,48,459 | 1,63,873 | 15,414 | ... |
| Behar | 3,60,154 | 3,74,681 | 14,527 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 70,286 | 1,68,641 | 98,355 | ... |
| TOTAL | 82,05,722 | 86,17,842 | 4,72,000 | 59,880 |
| <i>Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps</i> | <i>1,40,962</i> | <i>1,55,316</i> | <i>14,354</i> | <i>...</i> |
| NET TOTAL | 80,64,760 | 84,62,526 | 4,57,646 | 59,880 |
| <i>Deduct—</i> | | | | |
| <i>Amount credited to the London Post Office.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 1,64,525 | 1,22,598 | ... | 41,927 |
| Bombay | 4,27,643 | 3,47,939 | ... | 79,704 |
| | 5,92,168 | 4,70,537 | ... | 1,21,631 |
| <i>Payment to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.</i> | | | | |
| Bombay | ... | 2,263 | 2,263 | ... |
| TOTAL | 5,92,168 | 4,72,800 | 2,263 | 1,21,631 |
| <i>Net Amount.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 14,04,742 | 13,87,054 | ... | 17,688 |
| Madras | 12,32,411 | 12,56,137 | 23,726 | ... |
| Bombay | 13,08,706 | 14,49,900 | 1,41,194 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 11,01,115 | 11,00,850 | ... | 265 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 11,39,520 | 13,44,176 | 2,04,656 | ... |
| British Burma | 2,02,171 | 2,27,786 | 25,615 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 3,11,597 | 3,16,828 | 5,231 | ... |
| Oudh | 1,91,904 | 1,92,209 | 305 | ... |
| Rajputana | 1,42,489 | 1,62,907 | 20,418 | ... |
| Assam | 1,48,459 | 1,63,873 | 15,414 | ... |
| Behar | 3,60,154 | 3,74,681 | 14,527 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 70,286 | 1,68,641 | 98,355 | ... |
| TOTAL | 76,13,554 | 81,45,042 | 5,40,441 | 17,953 |
| <i>Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps</i> | <i>1,40,962</i> | <i>1,55,316</i> | <i>14,354</i> | <i>...</i> |
| NET AMOUNT | 74,72,592 | 79,89,726 | 5,35,087 | 17,953 |

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

| HEADS OF RECEIPTS. | 1879-79. | 1879-80. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| NON-POSTAL BRANCHES. | | | | |
| <i>Bullock Train.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 96,938 | 1,00,892 | 3,954 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces (including Central India) | 1,52,330 | 1,25,087 | ... | 27,243 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 8,56,272 | 11,75,179 | 3,18,907 | ... |
| TOTAL | 11,05,540 | 14,01,158 | 3,22,861 | 27,243 |
| <i>Military Van Dāk.</i> | | | | |
| Punjab | 2,70,621 | 3,00,385 | 29,764 | ... |
| <i>Passenger Service.</i> | | | | |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 1,070 | 1,490 | 420 | ... |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 96,395 | 1,65,362 | 68,967 | ... |
| Behar | 121 | ... | ... | 121 |
| TOTAL | 97,586 | 1,66,852 | 69,387 | 121 |
| <i>Total of Non-Postal Branches.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 96,938 | 1,00,892 | 3,954 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 1,53,400 | 1,26,577 | ... | 26,823 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 12,23,288 | 16,40,926 | 4,17,638 | ... |
| Behar | 121 | ... | ... | 121 |
| TOTAL | 14,73,747 | 18,68,395 | 4,21,592 | 26,944 |

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

Comparative Statement showing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| HEADS OF CHARGES. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| POSTAL SERVICE. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>Salaries and Establishment.</i> | | | | |
| Director General of the Post Office of India | 1,00,346 | 1,07,521 | 7,175 | ... |
| Accountant General to the Post Office | 81,833 | 93,906 | 12,073 | ... |
| Bengal | 7,97,665 | 7,62,839 | ... | 34,826 |
| Madras | 7,10,064 | 7,32,260 | 22,196 | ... |
| Bombay | 8,14,774 | 8,72,346 | 57,572 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 5,88,441 | 6,17,792 | 29,351 | ... |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 5,03,146 | 5,16,289 | 13,143 | ... |
| British Burma | 1,00,372 | 1,07,883 | 7,511 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 2,21,280 | 2,18,902 | ... | 2,378 |
| Oudh | 1,02,613 | 1,04,142 | 1,529 | ... |
| Rajputana | 1,18,376 | 1,28,012 | 9,636 | ... |
| Assam | 1,60,497 | 1,74,797 | 14,300 | ... |
| Behar | 1,84,950 | 1,91,912 | 6,962 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 51,983 | 1,26,665 | 74,682 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service | 4,53,063 | 5,11,239 | 58,176 | ... |
| TOTAL | 49,89,403 | 52,66,505 | 3,14,306 | 37,204 |
| <i>Miscellaneous and Contingencies.</i> | | | | |
| Director General of the Post Office of India | 9,951 | 10,999 | 1,048 | ... |
| Accountant General to the Post Office | 4,510 | 7,967 | 3,457 | ... |
| Bengal | (a) 259 (b) 1,21,191 (c) 1,194 | (a) 730 (b) 1,10,986 (c) 2,480 | ... | 5,146 |
| Madras | (a) 262 (b) 78,145 (c) 27,766 | (a) 394 (b) 65,797 (c) —245 | ... | 38,455 |
| Bombay | (a) 159 (b) 1,87,768 (c) 25,411 | (a) 707 (b) 1,73,469 (c) 17,022 | ... | 37,816 |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | (a) 142 (b) 82,462 (c) 2,102 | (a) 143 (b) 1,09,663 (c) 750 | 25,850 | ... |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | (a) 520 (b) 76,831 (c) 1,143 | (a) 83 (b) 98,732 (c) 2,580 | 22,221 | ... |
| Carried over | 6,37,993 | 6,09,150 | 52,576 | 81,419 |

* See explanatory notes (a) to (c) on next page.

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

| HEADS OF CHARGES. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|--|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| POSTAL SERVICE—continued. Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd. | | | | |
| Brought forward | 6,37,993 | 6,09,150 | 52,576 | 81,419 |
| British Burma | { 11,086 (c) 92 | { (a) 10 5,829 (c) 323 (e) 5,881 | { 865 | ... |
| Central Provinces | { (a) 60 (b) 3,486 23,134 (c) 166 | { (a) 30 (b) 646 24,313 (c) 1,322 | { ... | 535 |
| Oudh | { (a) 14 19,400 (c) 71 | { (a) 16 14,235 (c) 180 | { ... | 5,054 |
| Rajputana | { (a) 4 19,181 (c) 30 | { (a) 8 14,570 (c) 4,233 | { ... | 464 |
| Assam | { 25,655 (c) 75 | { (a) 89 21,099 (h) 784 (c) 330 | { ... | 3,428 |
| Behar | { (a) 339 10,651 (c) 189 | { (a) 29 10,637 (c) 50 | { ... | 463 |
| Eastern Bengal | { (a) 93 5,137 (c) 37 | { (a) 147 9,016 | { 3,896 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service | { (a) 255 (h) 3,04,043 (f) 58,623 (d) 12,494 (b) 2,081 | { (a) 146 (e) 94,895 (f) 51,332 2,44,535 (d) 14,478 | { 27,890 | ... |
| TOTAL* | 11,34,389 | 11,28,313 | 85,227 | 91,303 |

- (a) Law charges.
 (b) Famine charges.
 (c) Compensation for loss of Insured Parcels.
 (d) Special Train hire.
 (e) Payments to State Railways.
 (f) Haulage of Sorting Carriages.
 (g) Payments to Railway Tonga and Steam Service.
 (h) Naga Expedition.
 (i) Includes Rs. 88,476 on account of payments to State Railways.

| | 1878-79. Rs. | 1879-80. Rs. |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| * Including Printing Charges— | | |
| Bengal | 8,127 | 2,933 |
| Madras | 1,810 | 1,437 |
| Bombay | 14,885 | 23,930 |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 34,933 | 67,598 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 29,104 | 40,001 |
| British Burma | ... | 140 |
| Central Provinces | 1,053 | 1,090 |
| Oudh | 10,194 | 6,343 |
| Rajputana | 4,869 | 1,607 |
| Assam | ... | ... |
| Behar | 285 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 5 | 22 |
| Railway Mail Service | 17,557 | 21,287 |
| TOTAL | 1,22,933 | 1,66,278 |

APPENDIX No. X —continued.

| HEADS OF CHARGES. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| POSTAL SERVICE —continued. | | | | |
| <i>Mail Cart (after deducting charges for passenger Service).</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 13,892 | 7,885 | ... | 6,007 |
| Madras | 2,427 | 7,800 | 5,373 | ... |
| Bombay | 1,02,370 | 99,322 | ... | 3,048 |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 38,646 | 41,726 | 3,080 | ... |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 2,36,278 | 3,03,556 | 67,278 | ... |
| British Burma | 1,510 | 1,350 | ... | 160 |
| Central Provinces | 14,074 | 15,117 | 1,043 | ... |
| Oudh | 3,360 | 3,996 | 636 | ... |
| Rajputana | —147 | ... | ... | —147 |
| Behar | 1,398 | 501 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 4,13,808 | 4,81,253 | 77,410 | 9,965 |
| <i>Bounty Money.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 3 | 7 | 4 | ... |
| Madras | 179 | 214 | 35 | ... |
| Bombay | 621 | 925 | 304 | ... |
| British Burma | 117 | 95 | ... | 22 |
| TOTAL | 920 | 1,241 | 323 | 22 |
| <i>Construction and Repairs of Buildings.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 10,122 | 9,303 | ... | 819 |
| Madras | 344 | 180 | ... | 164 |
| Bombay | 1,007 | 836 | ... | 171 |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 950 | 369 | ... | 581 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 726 | 699 | ... | 27 |
| Carried forward | 13,149 | 11,387 | ... | 1,762 |

APPENDIX No. X—continued.

| HEADS OF CHARGES. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | Increase. | * Decrease. |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| POSTAL SERVICE—continued. | | | | |
| <i>Construction and Repairs of Buildings—continued.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Brought forward | 13,149 | 11,387 | ... | 1,762 |
| British Burma | 217 | 5 | ... | 212 |
| Central Provinces | 1,047 | 870 | ... | 177 |
| Oudh | 69 | 279 | 210 | ... |
| Rajputana | 1 | 305 | 304 | .. |
| Assam | 1,687 | 1,471 | ... | 216 |
| Behar | 897 | 1,110 | 213 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 1,608 | 634 | ... | 974 |
| Railway Mail Service | 113 | 62 | ... | 51 |
| TOTAL | 18,788 | 16,123 | 727 | 3,392 |
| ... | | | | |
| <i>Total of Postal Service.</i> | | | | |
| Director General of the Post Office of India | 1,10,297 | 1,18,520 | 8,223 | ... |
| Accountant General to the Post Office | 86,343 | 1,01,873 | 15,530 | ... |
| Bengal | 9,44,326 | 8,97,530 | ... | 46,796 |
| Madras | 8,21,008 | 8,09,993 | ... | 11,015 |
| Bombay | 11,47,786 | 11,64,627 | 16,841 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 7,12,743 | 7,70,443 | 57,700 | ... |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 8,19,324 | 9,21,939 | 1,02,615 | ... |
| British Burma | 1,13,394 | 1,21,376 | 7,982 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 2,63,247 | 2,61,200 | ... | 2,047 |
| Oudh | 1,25,527 | 1,22,848 | ... | 2,679 |
| Rajputana | 1,37,445 | 1,47,128 | 9,683 | ... |
| Assam | 1,87,914 | 1,98,570 | 10,656 | ... |
| Behar | 1,98,424 | 2,04,239 | 5,815 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 58,858 | 1,36,462 | 77,604 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service | 8,30,672 | 9,16,687 | 86,015 | ... |
| TOTAL | 65,57,308 | 68,93,435 | 3,98,664 | 62,537 |

APPENDIX No. X—concluded.

| HEADS OF CHARGES. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| NON-POSTAL BRANCHES. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>Bullock Train.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 1,10,600 | 1,18,330 | 7,730 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 1,08,335 | 77,950 | ... | 30,385 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 5,83,841 | 8,92,494 | 3,08,653 | ... |
| Oudh | 1,474 | 950 | ... | 524 |
| TOTAL . | 8,04,250* | 10,89,724* | 3,16,383 | 30,909 |
| <i>Military Van Dāk.</i> | | | | |
| Punjab | 2,23,632 | 2,86,882 | 63,250 | ... |
| TOTAL . | 2,23,632 | 2,86,882 | 63,250 | ... |
| <i>Passenger Service.</i> | | | | |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 1,070 | 1,490 | 420 | ... |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 96,895 | 1,65,362 | 68,967 | ... |
| Behar | 121 | ... | ... | 121 . . |
| TOTAL . | 97,586 | 1,66,852 | 69,387 | 121 |
| <i>Subsidy Payments to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited</i> | 7,12,000 | 7,12,000 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL . | 7,12,000 | 7,12,000 | ... | ... |
| <i>Total of Non-Postal Branches.</i> | | | | |
| Bengal | 8,22,600 | 8,30,330. | 7,730 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces, (including Central India) | 1,09,405 | 75,981 | ... | 33,424 |
| Punjab, (including Sind) | 9,03,868 | 13,44,738 | 4,40,870 | ... |
| Oudh | 1,474 | 950 | ... | 524 |
| Behar | 121 | ... | ... | 121 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 3,459 | 3,459 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 18,37,468 | 22,55,458 | 4,52,059 | 34,069 |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Purely Bullock Train | 8,02,855 | 10,88,897 |
| Postal charges debitable to Bullock Train | 1,895 | 1,827 |
| TOTAL . | 8,04,250 | 10,89,724 |

APPENDIX NO. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

| HEADS OF RECEIPTS. | | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | HEADS OF CHARGES. | | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|---|--|-----------|-----------|
| I.—POSTAL SERVICE. | | Rs. | Rs. | I.—POSTAL SERVICE. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cash Receipts | 1878-79. | 20,91,107 | 20,47,289 | Salaries and Establishment | | 49,89,408 | 52,66,505 |
| Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps | | 45,00,924 | 48,37,899 | Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges | | 11,94,989 | 11,28,313 |
| Sale of Service Postage Stamps | | 12,63,017 | 13,48,874 | Mail Cart (after deducting Charges for Passenger Service) | | 4,13,808 | 4,81,253 |
| Due by the London Post Office | | 1,66,992 | 1,64,642 | Bounty Money due to Ships' Captains for conveyance of Mails . | | 920 | 1,241 |
| Miscellaneous (i. e., Sale of Waste Papers, &c.) | | 42,720 | 63,822 | Construction and Repairs of Buildings | | 18,788 | 16,123 |
| TOTAL | | 80,64,760 | 84,62,526 | TOTAL | | 65,57,308 | 68,93,435 |
| DEDUCT— | | | | | | | |
| Amount credited to the London Post Office | 1878-79. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | |
| Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations | | 5,92,168 | 4,70,537 | | | | |
| NET AMOUNT | | 5,92,168 | 4,72,800 | | | | |
| II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES. | | | | II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES. | | | |
| Bullock Train | | 74,72,592 | 79,89,726 | Bullock Train | | 8,04,250 | 10,89,724 |
| Military Van Dāk, Punjab | | 11,05,549 | 14,01,158 | Military Van Dāk, Punjab | | 2,23,682 | 2,86,882 |
| Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service | | 2,70,621 | 3,00,385 | Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service | | 97,586 | 1,66,852 |
| Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company. | | 97,596 | 1,66,852 | Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company. | | 7,12,000 | 7,12,000 |
| TOTAL | | 14,73,747 | 18,68,395 | TOTAL | | 18,37,468 | 22,55,458 |

APPENDIX

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue, &c.,

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

| Year. | POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER. | | | Miscellaneous cash receipts. | Total receipts. | Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries. | Net receipts, deducting also official postage. | Disbursements. | Excess of receipts. | Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt. | Proportion of postage revenue proper retained in cash. | Post office. |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|----------------|---------------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Sale of stamps to public. | Official postage. | Cash on unpaid and non-redeemed letters, &c. | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | No. |
| 1853-54 | ... | 24,71,170 | 19,02,670 | 55,584 | 45,19,630 | 45,19,630 | 20,48,454 | 24,37,209 | 20,62,421 | 3,89,759 | ... | ... |
| 1854-55 (estimated). | ... | 13,00,000 | 22,72,910 | ... | 35,72,910 | 35,90,910 | 19,96,910 | 37,30,376 | 5,47,534 | 7,52,466 | ... | 648 |
| 1855-56 | 8,52,750 | 16,20,002 | 7,72,744 | 60,300 | 33,06,446 | 33,11,186 | 18,90,624 | 20,44,101 | 2,06,695 | 13,13,977 | ... | 783 |
| 1856-57 | 8,70,610 | 18,02,000 | 9,94,934 | 1,00,710 | 38,97,260 | 37,12,850 | 18,50,944 | 20,08,290 | 8,00,561 | 10,52,445 | ... | 779 |
| 1857-58 | 8,53,600 | 18,53,210 | 6,25,294 | 1,75,470 | 37,07,401 | 36,03,024 | 17,40,914 | 35,92,618 | 10,176 | 19,08,034 | ... | 810 |
| 1858-59 | 11,93,670 | 25,25,169 | 12,30,002 | 1,03,230 | 61,43,201 | 60,40,141 | 24,14,952 | 35,20,092 | 14,20,010 | 11,05,140 | ... | 838 |
| 1859-60 | 14,49,040 | 27,47,012 | 12,35,093 | 92,260 | 55,23,995 | 53,80,245 | 25,92,233 | 37,37,911 | 10,01,334 | 11,45,678 | ... | 862 |
| 1860-61 | 16,09,340 | 28,91,784 | 12,23,800 | 83,680 | 52,01,803 | 51,19,013 | 27,31,270 | 38,00,794 | 12,53,216 | 11,56,519 | ... | 869 |
| 1861-62 | 17,59,920 | 28,08,933 | 12,51,826 | 92,760 | 59,40,339 | 58,73,070 | 29,01,946 | 37,09,765 | 18,73,924 | 9,91,809 | ... | 912 |
| 1862-63 | 18,08,099 | 31,02,083 | 13,30,874 | 66,550 | 64,73,501 | 62,13,605 | 30,20,082 | 37,37,535 | 24,76,130 | 7,16,948 | ... | 1,011 |
| 1863-64 | 21,00,107 | 35,53,540 | 14,43,410 | 37,598 | 71,37,651 | 67,65,691 | 32,07,045 | 38,76,102 | 28,50,429 | 6,00,117 | ... | 1,061 |
| 1864-65 | 22,80,190 | 41,30,622 | 14,67,743 | 53,970 | 78,22,627 | 74,37,401 | 34,16,070 | 39,30,879 | 34,06,622 | 5,14,000 | ... | 1,101 |
| 1865-66 | 24,46,108 | 50,08,003 | 14,91,707 | 47,600 | 89,93,416 | 85,67,271 | 34,59,208 | 41,88,025 | 43,78,646 | 6,39,357 | ... | 1,138 |
| 1866-67 (11 months) | 25,18,030 | 30,56,290 | 13,06,408 | 40,330 | 64,20,904 | 60,21,523 | 33,65,613 | 40,39,481 | 19,92,392 | 6,63,969 | ... | 1,738 |
| 1867-68 | 25,42,281 | 33,09,630 | 15,32,052 | 63,128 | 64,48,180 | 60,84,440 | 37,74,007 | 47,54,010 | 18,20,508 | 9,90,333 | ... | 2,203 |
| 1868-69 | 28,59,602 | 37,55,016 | 16,26,076 | 44,224 | 72,55,018 | 69,60,720 | 41,03,704 | 63,70,201 | 14,90,519 | 12,61,497 | ... | 2,569 |
| 1869-70 | 30,90,557 | 28,57,621 | 16,13,388 | 67,560 | 72,69,117 | 68,16,010 | 39,28,388 | 55,96,770 | 12,19,231 | 16,68,340 | ... | 2,747 |
| 1870-71 | 27,95,220 | 42,39,124 | 17,89,000 | 59,424 | 83,70,858 | 79,82,405 | 37,43,771 | 51,77,567 | 29,06,826 | 14,33,790 | ... | 2,841 |
| 1871-72 | 28,04,629 | 31,95,609 | 18,57,037 | 46,820 | 82,04,061 | 78,31,332 | 43,38,764 | 50,97,698 | 27,06,037 | 7,89,652 | ... | 2,884 |
| 1872-73 | 29,70,417 | 11,63,847 | 18,86,060 | 1,09,779 | 60,80,003 | 55,19,109 | 44,52,202 | 52,82,080 | 2,83,420 | 7,60,437 | 31 86 | 3,008 |
| 1873-74 | 31,44,210 | 10,54,294 | 10,06,351 | 88,107 | 61,02,962 | 55,78,650 | 45,24,302 | 54,21,257 | 1,57,406 | 8,06,540 | 31 28 | 3,178 |
| 1874-75 | 33,77,608 | 10,69,670 | 20,26,120 | 38,974 | 65,24,336 | 59,44,732 | 48,66,102 | 55,70,809 | 3,77,801 | 7,04,708 | 31 28 | 3,408 |
| 1875-76 | 35,08,300 | 11,44,901 | 21,28,245 | 30,882 | 66,07,934 | 63,35,301 | 51,90,400 | 56,39,310 | 6,95,901 | 4,48,910 | 30 97 | 3,031 |
| 1876-77 | 37,13,988 | 12,00,894 | 21,69,004 | 37,163 | 71,36,750 | 66,68,036 | 54,81,772 | 57,67,667 | 9,00,990 | 3,06,990 | 30 71 | 3,365 |
| 1877-78 | 41,22,910 | 12,66,180 | 22,44,918 | 53,945 | 77,07,939 | 72,97,171 | 60,11,035 | 60,82,704 | 12,14,167 | 71,686 | 30 33 | 4,107 |
| 1878-79 | 45,00,924 | 12,63,017 | 20,91,107 | 42,720 | 78,97,764 | 74,72,692 | 62,09,574 | 65,67,308 | 9,16,294 | 3,47,738 | 30 02 | 4,392 |
| 1879-80 | 48,37,899 | 13,48,874 | 20,47,389 | 63,822 | 82,97,684 | 79,89,726 | 66,40,852 | 68,93,435 | 10,96,291 | 2,52,583 | 24 86 | 4,409 |

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.), from that year on to 1872-73, after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1879-80.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.]

| Postal Rates. | | TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY. | | | | | | | | | | ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEPT. LATTER OFFICES. | | | EUROPEAN LETTERS. | | Indian share of loss upon sub- sidy to the P. & O. Co., of which after deduction of sea postage receipts |
|---|----------|--|-------------------------|--------|----------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--|---|---|---|-----------|---|
| Village postmen. | Railway. | Mail cart, horses, camels, &c. | Runner or boat hire. | Sea. | Total mileage. | Letters. | Newspapers. | Parcels. | Packets. | Total. | Number. | Percentage on total in column 12. | Number of registered periodicals at the end of year. | Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers. | Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers. | | |
| (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) |
| Three digits omitted in these five columns. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | No. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,290 | 1,324 | 296 | 92 | 19,178 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6,127 | 24,467 | ... | 30,594 | 26,992 | 2,429 | 463 | 133 | 29,616 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 140 | 5,697 | 30,470 | ... | 36,313 | 29,263 | 3,133 | 477 | 172 | 33,286 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | No information available for this year. | | | | | 33,803 | 3,772 | 492 | 179 | 38,302 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 273 | 5,505 | 31,132 | ... | 36,933 | 37,466 | 5,272 | 543 | 177 | 43,441 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 582 | 5,766 | 33,232 | ... | 39,530 | 46,743 | 6,328 | 625 | 243 | 52,838 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 711 | 5,801 | 32,765 | ... | 38,533 | 41,637 | 5,302 | 564 | 268 | 48,233 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1,046 | 5,740 | 30,784 | ... | 43,520 | 42,981 | 4,652 | 563 | 292 | 48,300 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1,798 | 4,722 | 30,034 | ... | 45,554 | 42,947 | 1,200 | 501 | 321 | 47,139 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2,352 | 5,247 | 31,318 | 5,137 | 47,984 | 44,246 | 1,558 | 550 | 341 | 49,702 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2,475 | 5,135 | 33,833 | 4,137 | 49,600 | 46,407 | 1,994 | 556 | 319 | 52,402 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2,901 | 5,319 | 33,920 | 4,301 | 49,473 | 51,069 | 1,917 | 591 | 391 | 53,058 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 3,275 | 4,907 | 33,311 | 5,444 | 46,992 | 51,707 | 3,134 | 629 | 492 | 60,913 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 3,658 | 4,851 | 33,976 | 5,441 | 47,928 | 51,057 | 4,825 | 602 | 461 | 59,419 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 3,993 | 5,140 | 31,940 | 5,613 | 49,658 | 62,547 | 5,411 | 651 | 325 | 69,154 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 4,233 | 5,400 | 31,973 | 5,613 | 50,281 | 64,901 | 5,773 | 650 | 624 | 72,087 | | | | | | |
| 1,423 | ... | 4,133 | 5,393 | 35,594 | 5,613 | 50,877 | 76,905 | 6,105 | 761 | 736 | 84,534 | | | | | 73,110 | |
| ... | ... | 4,993 | 4,174 | 30,011 | 5,193 | 52,503 | 77,403 | 6,965 | 681 | 1,127 | 85,089 | | | | | 69,150 | |
| 1,865 | ... | 5,093 | 4,275 | 35,620 | 5,367 | 51,037 | 81,006 | 6,840 | 615 | 1,495 | 89,551 | | 130 | | | 68,110 | |
| 3,299 | ... | 5,468 | 3,915 | 33,406 | 5,367 | 49,050 | 83,127 | 7,924 | 633 | 1,438 | 93,157 | | | 178 | | 61,672 | |
| 3,551 | ... | 5,738 | 4,903 | 32,947 | 11,928 | 54,816 | 98,531 | 5,762 | 615 | 1,336 | 109,245 | 1,035,410 | 701,512 | | | 64,770 | |
| 3,835 | 1,163 | 6,138 | 4,326 | 31,847 | 13,897 | 55,908 | 104,963 | 9,945 | 702 | 1,698 | 116,110 | 922,001 | 701,610 | | | 57,170 | |
| 4,417 | 1,093 | 6,540 | 4,176 | 32,032 | 13,897 | 57,014 | 107,536 | 9,123 | 851 | 1,618 | 119,470 | 781,187 | 601,633 | | | 53,120 | |
| 5,451 | 1,950 | 6,938 | 4,323 | 33,122 | 18,057 | 59,379 | 110,934 | 9,880 | 860 | 1,619 | 122,541 | 691,201 | 561,014 | | | 60,000 | |
| 5,998 | 2,242 | 7,138 | 3,781 | 33,157 | 13,897 | 57,053 | 115,080 | 10,890 | 800 | 1,827 | 128,926 | 667,170 | 511,643 | | 2,620,304 | 3,078,510 | 70,710 |
| 5,107 | 2,601 | 5,129 | 3,200 | 32,975 | 13,897 | 57,054 | 118,880 | 10,276 | 908 | 2,023 | 131,869 | 635,901 | 491,000 | | 2,662,713 | 2,473,410 | 70,000 |
| 6,302 | 2,705 | 8,567 | 3,034 | 32,270 | 13,547 | 57,418 | 128,567 | 11,251 | 1,074 | 2,065 | 142,977 | 658,068 | 461,000 | | 3,021,980 | 3,035,403 | 95,700 |

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison coincides with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 25.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Column 26.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Includes also inland letters, postbills, money orders, and parcels sent by sea.

(b) Being the actual amount properly debitable to each year.

† The amounts shown are estimated.

‡ Including postcards.

F. R. HOGG,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA at the Office of SUPR. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 13. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA FOR 1880.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Surveys),—under date, Fort William, the 19th March 1881, No. 125.

Read—

The Report of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Museum, Calcutta, for 1880, received with the Superintendent's letter dated 1st February 1881.

RESOLUTION.

The following field work was done by the Department during the year. The mapping of the Gondwana rocks of the Pranhita-Godavari basin was completed by Mr. King. Mr. Hughes explored the tract of country lying chiefly in the Rewah State, which comprises a large part of the drainage area of the Sone and its principal tributaries. Mr. Hacket continued his work in Rajputana, completing his survey of the Arvali region. Further search for fossils was carried on by Mr. Theobald in the Sewaliks, but the results were not very satisfactory in consequence of a portion of the ground traversed having been recently explored for the same purpose. Mr. Theobald subsequently made fresh investigations into the glacial phenomena of the outer Himalayan region, to which he had already given much attention. Mr. Wynne completed the survey of certain areas which had been left blank in his map of Hazara. A large area in Dardistan and Baltistan, on the north-west confines of Cashmere, was examined by Mr. Lydekker, and important information has been obtained regarding these distant regions. Advantage was taken of the presence of our troops in Southern Afghanistan to attempt an exploration of the mineral resources of that country, which was entrusted to Mr. Griesbach. It was impossible in the disturbed state of the country to carry out any detailed examination of its geological features; but Mr. Griesbach's observations, extending as they did from the Indus to the Helmund, will, no doubt, possess

considerable interest to the scientific world. The Governor General in Council desires particularly to acknowledge Mr. Griesbach's admirable devotion to duty during the trials to which he was exposed, in common with the troops, in the course of the campaign.

2. The publications of the year consisted of four parts of the *Memoirs of the Department*, completing volumes XV, XVI and XVII, being accounts of the Ramkola coal-fields, the coastal region of the Carnatic, its continuation further north in the Godavari area, and the Trans-Indus continuation of the Salt Range. The publications of the *Palæontologica Indica* comprised four parts, all of which were important contributions to the series. The volume of *Records* for the year contained twenty-two papers, as in the previous year. The work on the economic geology of India which Mr. Ball has been selected to prepare will be a useful supplement to the *Manual* already published, and will, no doubt, prove of much value as an account of the mineral resources of the empire.

3. The question of providing by legislation for the inspection of coal mines in Bengal, which had been discussed from time to time for a considerable period, was finally dealt with during the year. The Government of India found no reason for insisting on official inspection of the mines, and decided to refrain from any interference beyond procuring, by executive action and with the consent of the mine-owners, maps of underground workings, to be deposited with the Superintendent of the Geological Survey. The demand for these maps will ensure the maintenance of a permanent record of the underground workings by the mine-owners themselves, and such a record cannot fail to have some effect in checking dangerous extensions of workings.

4. The two Native probationers of the Department were usefully employed during the year, but they are said to have shown no capacity for independent research, and it is doubtful whether they will be found suited for the higher work of the Department. The Government of India is not, however, on this account disposed to abandon the experiment of introducing Natives into the Geological Survey. There is reason to believe that better results will be obtained by paying greater regard to the preliminary educational training of candidates. Mr. Pramatha Nath Bose, B.Sc. and F.G.S., who was appointed an Assistant during the year, was fully qualified for admission into the Department, and it may be hoped that he will be found quite equal to the practical work of the Survey.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey for information and communication to the officers of the Department, and also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PRIZE FOR THE BEST MACHINE OR PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION
OF THE RHEA FIBRE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture and Horticulture),—under date, Fort William, the 19th March 1881, Nos. 5 98-111.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following papers on the subject of the renewal of the offer of a prize for the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Böhméria nivea*, popularly known under the names of Rhea, Ramie and China grass :—

Notification No. 45, dated the 31st August 1877.
Resolution No. 187, dated the 9th August 1879.

Letter from E. C. Buck, Esq., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 699A, dated the 7th November 1879.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 18, dated the 19th December 1879.
Preliminary Report of the Committee appointed to test the rhea fibre-extracting machines.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated the 25th February 1880.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 107, dated the 12th August 1880, and enclosures.
Letter from W. Duff Bruce, Esq., C. E., dated the 7th February 1881, submitting the final Report of the above Committee.

OBSERVATIONS.

With a view to the development of a regular industry in the fibre of the rhea plant, the Government of India offered in 1870-71 a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for its preparation. It was believed, from the information before the Government of India at the time, that the only real obstacle to the utilization of this staple was the want of suitable machinery for the preparation of the fibre. Only one machine was, however, presented for trial; and as it was found to be imperfect in some important respects after having been carefully tested in the autumn of 1872, the Government decided that the inventor should not be adjudged the full reward.

2. As the need for a good machine appeared still to exist, and no inventor had in the meantime come forward, the Government of India decided in 1877 to renew the offer of a prize. Accordingly, Notification No. 45 of the 31st August of that year was issued and widely published in India, Europe and America. Briefly, its terms were that a reward of Rs. 50,000 would be given to the inventor of the best machine or process which would separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark of the *Böhméria nivea*, and a reward of Rs. 10,000 to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it was adjudged to possess merit, and to be capable of adaptation to practical uses without difficulty. The machine or process required was to be "capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer." The machinery was to be simple, strong, durable and inexpensive, and suited for erection in plantations where rhea was grown. The competition was to take place at Saháranpur, and the Government was to provide shelter and accommodation for the competing machines, as well as the motive power required. The Government was also to pay for the transport of all machines from the sea coast to Saháranpur up to a limit of one ton for each machine, and to allow a free second class ticket by rail to that station to any person in charge of a machine.

3. The trials were fixed to commence on the 15th September 1879, and the following Committee of Judges was eventually appointed to conduct them:—

President.—E. C. Buck, Esq., C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Members.—W. Duff Bruce, Esq., C.E., Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, Calcutta; Angus Campbell, Esq., Superintendent of the Canal Foundry and Workshop, Roorkee; and Dr. Murray Thomson, Chemical Examiner to Government, North-Western Provinces.

4. Twenty-four applications for permission to compete were received; but only ten competitors ultimately arrived at Saháranpur, and of these, three* withdrew from the competition. The trials

* Mr. J. Atherton, from England.
Mr. S. Peart, from Mirzapore.
Mr. J. F. Robinson, from Agra.

were held in September and October 1879. The following is a list of the competitors and a brief account of their machines:—

I.—*Mr. J. P. Vander Ploeg.*—His appliances consisted of a crushing machine and scutching machine. He cleaned the fibre finally by boiling it in a prepared liquor.

II.—*Mons. J. Nagoua*.—His appliances consisted of a combined crushing and scutching machine, the same machine being adaptable for both operations.

III.—*Dr. R. H. Collyer*.—He departed much from his original specification. He ended by boiling the stems first in water with a very little soda. He then passed the stems through a machine which broke them up, and again through the same machine to clean them. He produced and used also another machine worked by hand. The smaller or hand-machine cost only £60, but it would not be suitable for a regular factory.

IV.—*The Paris machine* belongs to a French Ramie Fibre Company, Messrs. Laberie and Berthet, who have exhibited in Paris. The machine crushed the stems, which were kept constantly wetted. Then the fibre was steeped in a bleaching liquor, and an alkaline liquor.

V.—*Mr. J. Cameron*.—He abandoned the machines described in his specification, and brought a hand implement.

VI.—*Mr. C. F. Amery*.—He altered his specification. He broke the stems in a crushing machine, boiled them in an alkaline solution, and then passed them through the breaking machine again.

VII.—*Mr. C. E. Blechynden*.—He abandoned his original specification. He steamed the stems, then peeled them by hand, and then beat them by hand with mallets.

5. The fibre turned out by each of the competing machines was carefully packed and despatched to the Secretary of State, with a view to its being tested and reported upon by experts in the trade at home. The reports received from the Secretary of State with his despatch of August 12th, 1880, concur in stating that the samples are far inferior to the fibre imported into England from China, the value of which at that period was £50 a ton. The samples of which the reports speak most favourably were—

No. 28 (*M. Nagoua*) described by Messrs. Mark, Dawson and Company, of Bradford, as containing "some good fibre, and fairly marketable." This was valued at £26 by the brokers (Messrs. Noble and Company).

No. 33 } (Mr. Cameron) valued by the brokers at £15, £18 and £11
No. 34 } respectively.
No. 35 }

Messrs. Mark, Dawson and Son approved of No. 33 as being "the best sample as far as freedom from bark was concerned; but the fibre was broken and tangled, would never give so large a yield in sliver as No. 28, nor would the sliver to be so long: on the whole it is the most valuable sample."

No. 34 is a "nice clean sample similar but not equal to No. 33."

The brokers (Messrs. Noble and Company) remark of the whole series submitted to them:—"none of these samples are nearly up to the requirements. The only one is No. 28, which could be used for China grass purposes, and this would only sell freely when the market is bare of the regular fibre."

6. The reports of the experts were sent to the Committee, and they have now furnished their final report and recommendations. As no competitor has produced a fibre of a value even approaching the amount fixed in the Resolution of August 1877, the Committee do not recommend the grant of either of the prizes to any of the competitors. They are, however, of opinion that some of the machines possess sufficient merit to warrant the grant of a reward to the owners, and the gentlemen mentioned by them as deserving of remuneration are Messrs. Nagoua, Vander Ploeg and Cameron. The fibre turned out by Mr. Vander Ploeg was valued less highly than that produced by Messrs. Nagoua and Cameron; but the Committee attribute this to the fact that he aimed at producing the fibre in a finished state fit for the spinner (a condition in which it is understood that the English dealer does not require it), and not to the inability of his machines to yield as good fibre as those of Messrs. Nagoua and Cameron. They remark also that there is little novelty in Mr. Cameron's process, and that it is only an improvement on a method by which fibre is

actually extracted from various plants by the natives of India. The same method is also applied in many of the Indian jails for the extraction of aloe fibre. The process is simple enough to be employed by the natives with hardly any instruction, and any kind of stems, green or dry, short or long, could be treated by it; but it would be difficult of application in a rhea plantation where the stems of many acres of land would have to be worked off quickly. Having regard to these circumstances, the Committee recommend that a grant of Rs. 5,000 each be made to Messrs. Nagoua and Vander Ploeg, and another of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Cameron.

7. As none of the fibre produced came up to the conditions prescribed, the Governor General in Council agrees that the prizes offered by the Government of India in 1877 cannot be awarded. At the same time he concurs in the Committee's opinion that some recognition of their efforts is due to the three gentlemen, whose machines yielded the best results or appeared to possess superior merit, and he sanctions the grant to them of the sums recommended by the Committee.

8. From the low valuation put by the English firms on the samples of fibre produced at the late competition it does not seem probable that Indian rhea fibre will be able, for the present at least, to compete successfully with the Chinese product; while the experience which has been so far gained also points to the conclusion that in most parts of India the cultivation of rhea cannot be undertaken with profit. Rhea is naturally an equatorial plant, and it requires a moist air, a rich soil and plenty of water, while extremes of temperature are unfavourable to it. Such conditions may be found in parts of Burma, in Upper Assam, and in some districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal; and, if rhea can be grown in such places with only so much care as is required in an ordinary well-farmed field for a rather superior crop, it is possible that it may succeed commercially. An experiment on a somewhat large scale has been undertaken in the Dinajpur district—one of those in which rhea has for many years past been cultivated on a small scale by the peasantry for their own use—and the results will be watched with interest. Until, however, private enterprise has shown that the cultivation of the plant can be undertaken with profit in these or other parts of the country, and that real need has arisen for an improved method of preparing the fibre in order to stimulate its production, the Government of India thinks it inadvisable to renew the offer, which it has now made for the second time without result, of rewards for suitable machines. But in order to aid persons who are anxious to try the cultivation of the plant in localities which are *prima facie* suitable, the Government will be willing to place roots at their disposal. A plot of about two or three acres will, therefore, continue to be kept under rhea in the Botanical Gardens at Howrah for the supply of roots to intending growers.

9. A sample of China grass valued at £50 a ton in the English market has been deposited in the Economic Museum at Calcutta, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, an endeavour will be made to obtain specimens of the fibre produced by the several competitors at the trials at Saharanpur from the Secretary of State, to whom all the samples were sent. These samples, with the valuations of the experts noted on them, will also be deposited in the Economic Museum for inspection by the public.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the President and Members of the Rhea Committee; to the Competitors; and to the Government of Bengal, with reference to paragraph 8, and with a request that the necessary instructions may be communicated to the Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Howrah.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information and further orders, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1980 AND 1ST HALF OF JANUARY 1981, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 108, 109, 110 AND 117 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29TH JANUARY AND 12TH FEBRUARY 1981.

| Province. | District. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLARS. | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | Best sort. | | Common. | | | Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> . | | Buttush Millet (Cumbon Rajra), <i>Pennisetaria Spicata</i> . | | Lesser Wilets, Ragi, Ses. Ikavari, Verru, Eco. Saven, Chigosa, Gurloo, Ses. Palla, Suklee, Ses. Palla, Gurloo, Ses. Palla, Pennis. Cornetua, Ses. Palla. | | Grain. | | Firewood. | | Salt. | | Able bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Sce or Horse- keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter or Black- smith. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2nd Half of De- cember 1880. | AKKAN Division. | 6 6 6 6 10 | ... | 11 8 11 8 11 | 0 15 8 15 | 8 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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of Hailor
January
1881.

ARAKAN
DIVISION.

Ayab

Kyauk-pyoo

Sandoway

Pagan

Division.

Rangoon

town.

Hathla-

waddy.

Thone-gwa

Kassau

Henzada

Thurawaddy

Pyaw

The-yet-myo

TAVANNEY

Division.

Moulmein

town.

Archer

Taray

Mergui

Sbway-gyin.

Toungoo

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd MARCH 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in parts of Madras, the Punjab, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam and Bengal. It was plentiful in many districts of Bengal, and a few districts of Assam, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. Hail-storms were experienced in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, causing slight damage. *Rabi* harvesting continues. Prospects on the whole are good. Public health has been generally satisfactory, though fever, small-pox, measles, cholera and cattle-disease are reported from places.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Madras—(Mar. 23rd) | | |
| Bellary | ... | Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, yield average; paddy, sugarcane and indigo being sown; fever in parts. |
| Kurnool | ... | Crops in parts injured by insects and disease, elsewhere thriving; harvest cotton, yield average; cattle disease in parts. |
| Ganjam | ... | Standing crops, wet and dry, flourishing. |
| Kistna | ... | Standing crops generally good; harvest later dry crops; small-pox and measles in parts. |
| Chingleput (Madras) | ... | Crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in parts. |
| Coimbatore | ... | Crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield about average; fever in parts. |
| Tanjore | 72 | Crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn below average. |
| Madura | in one station | Standing crops indifferent from deficiency of water; harvest paddy, outturn average. |
| Malabar | ... | Preparations for first crop, new season, progressing; small-pox in parts. |
| Travancore | 1.33 | Harvest over; fever prevalent. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rainfall during the week, except in Tanjore and Travancore; general prospects good. |
| Bombay—(Mar. 23rd) | | |
| Kurrachee | ... | River at Kotri on 13th 1 foot 7 inches against 1 foot 11 inches on same date last year; <i>rabi</i> outturn promises well; one fresh case of small pox in Kurrachee on 18th imported from Kekoran; wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Sakro 7, 16 and 20 seers; in Sháhbandar 11, 19 and 16 seers, and in Kotri 11, 12 and 18 seers respectively; fever generally prevalent. |
| Hyderabad | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops fair, except in Hála where wheat and <i>matar</i> have suffered from winds and insects; fever in 4 and small-pox in 6 talukas; cattle disease in Mirpur; weather seasonable; wheat 11, <i>bajri</i> 19, <i>jowari</i> 18, red rice 13½ and white rice 8½ seers per rupee. |
| Ahmedabad | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; very slight rain on Friday night; public health good; wheat 37, <i>bajri</i> 58 pounds. |
| Baroda | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing in Baroda taluka; cotton crop slightly injured by a disease called chasia; public health generally good; cattle disease continues to some extent in 2 talukas; <i>bajri</i> 49 and common rice 28 pounds per rupee. |
| Surat | ... | <i>Rabi</i> nearly harvested; fever in Pardi and Bardi; <i>jowari</i> 47 and <i>nagli</i> 60 pounds. |
| Nasik | ... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping completed in places; thrashing commenced; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 38½, wheat 34, <i>jowari</i> 50½. |
| Colaba (Bombay) | ... | Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 16th to 19th, and 2° warm from 20th to 22nd; vapour in air normal from 18th to 20th and in excess of normal on all other days; wind normal. |
| Poona | ... | Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 45 and <i>jowari</i> 61 pounds; in Poona, <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 57 pounds. |
| Ahmednagar | ... | Harvesting finished in 8 talukas, land being prepared in 2 talukas for next season; ague in Karjat; <i>bajri</i> , maximum 72 pounds in Jámkhed, minimum 48 in Kopargaon; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 96 in Jámkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon. |
| Sholapore | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest almost completed; <i>jowari</i> 78.8 and <i>bajri</i> 62.5 pounds. |
| Dharwar | ... | Wheat 45½ and <i>jowari</i> 97 pounds; late <i>jowari</i> being reaped; cotton-picking progressing; fever in 6 and cattle disease in 7 talukas. |
| Kanara | ... | Early second crop rice ready for harvest; plants healthy on Coast and above Ghât; cattle disease in 3 talukas, and fever above Ghât; common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 15 ½ seers. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Bombay—contd. | | |
| Rajkot | ... | Weather hot; health generally good; measles and fever in Halar; rain in Songad, Politana and Chamardi; <i>bajri</i> 42 and <i>jowari</i> 50 pounds. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> harvest in progress; slight rain in Gujrat; fever and cattle disease in many parts of the presidency. |
| Bengal—(Mar. 23rd) | | |
| Chittagong | 38 | Weather seasonable; more rain wanted for the spring crops; small-pox and cattle disease still reported. |
| Dacca | 2.5 | Rain very useful as permitting cultivation; outturn of mustard and sugarcane fair. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 2.22 | The late rain has done much good; ploughing is going on for the early rice crop; no crops on the ground; cholera still lingers at Basseerhat and Satkhira. |
| Moorsshedabad | 42 | State and prospects of crops continue good; ploughing for the <i>aus</i> paddy has commenced; public health generally good. |
| Rajshahye | 37 | Weather cool and cloudy; the <i>rabi</i> crops are being harvested, but the outturn may not be satisfactory; <i>til</i> is still being sown, and <i>boro dhan</i> transplanted; some cases of cholera have been reported. |
| Burdwan | 1.13 | Weather damp and cool; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; rain has done good; sugarcane is being pressed. |
| Rungpore | 86 | Crops and health good. |
| Blagulpur | 83 | Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; general health good. |
| Purneah | 38 | The outturn of the winter crop has been disappointing in the south; ploughing for early and late rice progressing; indigo cultivation well forward; health fair; rivers low. |
| Patna | 2.09 | <i>Rabi</i> crops are being harvested; prices stationary. |
| Durbhanga | 81 | Weather clear; harvest of <i>rabi</i> in progress; prices stationary; general health good. |
| Hazáribágh | 93 | Weather good; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good and harvesting of the same has commenced; <i>mahwa</i> began to fall; public health good. |
| Cuttack | 66 | Reaping of miscellaneous crops commenced; small-pox and cholera prevail. <i>General Remarks.</i> —More or less rain fell in almost all the districts during the week; it is still wanted in some places, especially in Cuttack and Pooree; some injury to tobacco by hail is reported from Rungpore and Julpigoree, and mangos are also said to have suffered in places; otherwise the state and prospects of the crops are good; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops progressing; preparation of lands for the ensuing crops going on; sowings of indigo and some other early crops have begun; public health generally good, though cholera and small-pox are reported from places. |
| N. W. Provinces and Oudh— | | |
| Benares (Mar. 23rd) | Heavy rain on 19th and 20th. | Wheat and barley nearly all cut; rain has done damage to grain and mangoes, good for sugarcane; supplies plentiful and cheap. |
| Allahabad (" ") | 2.5 (average) on 19th in five tahsils mostly south of Jumna. | Rain has done much damage to mango and <i>muhwa</i> fruits, but none to crops; harvest well advanced; measles and small-pox more prevalent; cholera 16 cases, 7 deaths; prices falling; wheat 20½, barley 31½, gram 22½, coarse cleaned rice 15½, unhusked rice 25½, <i>bajra</i> 26½ and peas 32½ seers. |
| Gorakhpur (" ") | Nil | Weather clear and seasonable; <i>rabi</i> being harvested; outturn excellent; health good; prices unusually low with tendency to fall; markets abundantly supplied; wheat 26, barley 54, gram 35, unhusked rice 41 seers. |
| Jbánei (" ") | 2 | <i>Rabi</i> outturn average; prices falling; wheat 25 seers, gram 32 and <i>bajra</i> 23. |
| Agra (" ") | From 1 to 6 in four pargannas. | A hailstorm passed north of district, doing slight damage; <i>rabi</i> crops being cut throughout district; health improving; wheat 18½, gram 20½, barley 24, <i>bajra</i> 22, <i>makka</i> 27. |
| Bareilly (" ") | Rain on 19th | Cool; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; wheat 19½ seers, barley 26½, <i>bajra</i> 22½, common rice 15½ and gram 20 seers per rupee. |
| Meerut (" ") | At Ghazia-bad 1, at Meerut, Sir-dhana and Mowana 2, and at Hapur 3. | Few clouds; health and prospects excellent; crops want no more rain; cheapest wheat 22, gram 22, <i>isar</i> 24, <i>bajra</i> 23 and <i>arhar</i> 26 seers. |
| Kumann (" ") | Heavy rain on 17th, 19th and 20th. | Fine weather since 20th; crops excellent; public health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged. |
| Lucknow (" ") | 5 in tahsil Mahabad on 20th. | Harvesting going on; late rain and high winds damaged mango prospects. |
| Partahgarh (" 22nd) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops are being reaped; new grain in the market; prices stationary; small-pox reports continue but are decreasing; cattle disease reports same as last week. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|--|--|
| N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd. | | |
| Sitapur (Mar. 23rd) | At Sadr on 19th '1, on 20th 1'0, at Biawan on 19th '7, on 20th '9, at Sidhoul on 20th '9, at Misrikh on 19th '1, on 20th '4. | Slight hail in the interior on 20th, but no injury to the crops; the rain will do good to sugarcane; general health good; wheat (old) 24, new 26 seers per rupee. |
| Fyzabad (" ") | Nil | Weather very cool; harvest of wheat and barley nearly finished; prices unchanged. |
| Rae Bareilly (" 22nd) | Nil | Unusually cool; harvest about half over, is much lighter than was hoped; prices stationary with tendency to fall; gram 20½, wheat 21½, mochi 22½, jwar and dhan 25, arhar and makra 26, barley 30½ and makai 32 seers per rupee. |
| Aligarh (" 23rd) | '1 at At-rauli and Hattaras, '2 accompanied by slight hail at Khair, partial showers accompanied by slight hail at Koil. | Weather cool; crops generally healthy; barley and rape being cut; health good; wheat 20, barley 27, bajra 26 and gram 20 seers per rupee. |
| Cawnpore (" ") | Rain in four parganahs, varying from '1 to '5. | Some blight reported, otherwise irrigated crops good; prices stationary; health fair; fodder scarce; wheat 21, barley 30, bajra 27 and jwar 29 seers. |
| Farukhabad (" ") | ... | Heavy rain and hail on the 19th, causing injury in parts; harvesting commenced; irrigated product good, but unirrigated thin and straw stunted; sugarcane sowing commenced; prices of wheat 19½, barley 25½, gram 20½, bajra 21½ and bijhra 27½. |
| Saharanpur (" ") | ... | Weather occasionally cloudy; prospects good; wheat 17½, gram 18½, barley 26½, rice 10½, jwar 23½, bajra 18½, urd 23½, makkai 22 and bijhra 22½. |
| Moradabad (" ") | General rain on 19th and 20th. | Prospects continue good; prices steady. |
| General Remarks. —Weather cooler; rain has fallen in most districts and has done harm to the mangoes but is good for sugarcane; hail-storms have caused some damage in Farukhabad and Agra; rabi everywhere being harvested and outturn is generally good; prices stationary or falling; small-pox and measles increasing in Allahabad, but in Partabgarh small-pox is decreasing, and elsewhere general health good; cattle disease continues in Partabgarh and Kumaun. | | |
| Punjab—(Mar. 23rd) | | |
| Delhi ... | '1 | Prospects and health good. |
| Hissar ... | ... | Crops thriving; slight fall in prices; health generally good. |
| Umballa ... | ... | Crops improved; health fair. |
| Jullundur ... | ... | Crops and health good. |
| Lahore ... | '8 | Crops and health good. |
| Ferozepore ... | '7 | Crops good. |
| Sialkot ... | ... | Prospects and health good; prices falling. |
| Rawalpindi ... | '3 | Prospects and health good. |
| Peshawar ... | ... | Prospects fairly good. |
| Mooltan ... | ... | Prospects excellent; health good. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | '8 | Prospects and health good; prices rising. |
| General Remarks. —Agricultural prospects good throughout the province. | | |
| Central Provinces— | | |
| Nagpur (Mar. 23rd) | ... | Several thunder-storms; cooler; rabi harvest almost completed, outturn excellent; health good; prices stationary. |
| Khandwa (" ") | ... | Health and prospects good; wheat 20, jowari 41. |
| Jubbulpore (" ") | '99 | Cloudy; slight hail-storm; few cases of small-pox and cattle disease; prices slightly risen. |
| Saugor (" ") | '28 | Hail fell at places doing no damage; rabi being reaped; wheat 30. |
| Seoni (" ") | 1 34 | Severe hail-storm on 19th, causing injury to standing crops; prices slightly risen. |
| Hoshangabad ... | '70 | Cloudy; violent hail-storm which damaged crops in 25 villages; harvesting continued; rice 10, jowari 36 and wheat 19. |
| Raipur (Mar. 19th) | '92 | Cloudy and close; rabi being harvested; prices steady; health good; rice 40, wheat 45. |
| Sambalpur (Mar. 17th) | ... | Cloudy and close; few cases of cholera reported; rice 1 maund and 12 seers per rupee. |
| General Remarks. —Weather generally cloudy and unusually cool; slight rain and hail-storms in districts of Jubbulpore division and Nerbudda valley, and in Satpura districts some small damage done to standing crops; rabi harvesting continues; outturn good; public health good, but cholera reported from parts of Sambalpur. | | |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| British Burma— | | |
| (Mar. 19th) | | |
| Akyab ... | ... | Small-pox continues in Akyab town, but is not spreading, otherwise public health good; no cattle disease reported. |
| Rangoon ... | ... | Small-pox continues, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein ... | Nil | Small-pox continues in Bassein town, otherwise public health good; total rainfall 0.02 inches. |
| Prome ... | Nil | Public health good; total rainfall 0.04 inches. |
| Amherst (Moulmein) ... | ... | A few cases of cholera in Moulmein and in parts of district, otherwise public health good. |
| Toungoo ... | Nil | Public health good; total rainfall 0.15 inches. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Small-pox continues but is less prevalent; some cholera in Tenasserim, otherwise public health good. | | |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Mar. 23rd) | 1.69 | Weather cooler than usual and favourable to cultivating operations; sowing of <i>asu</i> crop in progress; public health good. |
| Sylhet (" ") | 3.01 | Prospects of crops excellent; public health generally good; there has been an outbreak of cholera in a village in Habiganj. |
| Cachar (" ") | .80 | Weather cloudy; cattle disease gradually abating; cultivation of <i>asra</i> crops commenced in some parts of the district; common rice 24½ seers per rupee; health good. |
| Dibrugarh (" ") | .24 | Sowing of <i>asu</i> still continues; weather much warmer; small-pox reported from North Lakhimpur. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | |
| (Mar. 23rd) | | |
| Bangalore ... | ... | { Standing crops in good condition generally; harvesting of dry crops nearly completed; tanks in Kolar district drying up; in parts of this district want of water for standing crops is being felt; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Mysore ... | ... | |
| Mercara ... | ... | |
| Borur and Hyderabad | | |
| Amráoti (Mar. 23rd) | ... | Weather clear and seasonable; <i>rabi</i> harvested; wheat 20 seers, <i>jowari</i> 33 seers per rupee. |
| Akola ... | ... | Harvesting nearly finished, yield good. |
| Hyderabad (Mar. 24th) | .5 | <i>Rabi</i> crops still being reaped; <i>tabi</i> prospering; general health good, except in one taluk; no cattle disease; prices, coarse rice 10, wheat 14½, yellow <i>jowari</i> 25, white <i>jowari</i> 20½, <i>bajra</i> 24, <i>tur</i> 32½ seers per current sicea rupee. |
| Central India States— | | |
| Indore (Mar. 23rd) | | |
| Morar (Gwalior) ... | .12 | Prospects good; weather seasonable; small-pox reported from parts of Malwa. |
| Satna ... | .81 | Prospects average; health good. |
| Neemuch ... | .77 | Weather cold, unseasonable. |
| Goona ... | ... | Health good. |
| Bhopal ... | ... | Crops and health good. |
| Agar ... | ... | Cloudy; slight rain; prospects favourable; public health good. |
| Nowgong ... | ... | Prospects continue favourable; small-pox reported from Sailana otherwise health good. |
| Mánpur ... | ... | Health fair. |
| Rajputana— | | |
| Abu (Mar. 23rd) | ... | Weather cloudy; small-pox and fever prevalent. |
| Sirohee (" 20th) | ... | Occasional clouds, windy and cool. |
| Morwar (" 18th) | ... | Small tanks dry; wells fairly full; health good; crops still cutting; prospects excellent; cool and pleasant. |
| Meywar (" 18th) | ... | Tanks almost empty; wells full; fever and cough to some extent prevail; crops good; cloudy; prices fluctuating. |
| Harowtee (" 10th) | .13 in Tonk and .12 in Shahpura. | Tanks, wells, health and crops good; seasonable. |
| Ajmere (" 23rd) | .5 | Stormy, unseasonable; <i>rabi</i> being harvested. |
| Jeypore (" ") | Partial showers. | Rain too late to do good; still cloudy; hail in some places; health good. |
| Ulwur (" 22nd) | Little rain in parts. | Harvesting commenced; average outturn expected; health good. |
| | | Cloudy and windy; chest diseases prevalent; barley being harvested. |

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholam, Jawar), Hoos, Sorghum. | | | Bulrush Millet (Khar, Bajra), Pennicillaria. | | |
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| MADRAS. | Ganjam | 12 11 | 13 6 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | 18 10 | 18 10 | 15 6 | 19 10 | 19 10 | 17 2 | ... | ... | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Vizagapatam | 15 8 | 14 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 11 | 13 6 | 11 3 | 16 14 | 15 13 | 12 6 | ... | ... | 34 10 25 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gedavary | 11 11 | 12 10 | 8 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 12 14 | 13 14 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 22 | 225 | 0 19 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 8 18 | 8 18 | 5 10 | ... | ... | ... | 17 5 | 17 5 | 19 6 | 17 14 | 18 11 | 20 10 | 25 | 0 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nellore | 8 2 | 9 0 | 7 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 14 5 | 13 14 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 27 | 13 27 | 13 25 14 25 | 324 | 6 | ... |
| | Cuddapah | 13 3 | 11 13 | 7 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 11 | 10 11 | 11 8 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 13 5 | 36 | 11 36 | 11 22 3 35 | 334 | 2 1/2 | ... |
| | Bellary | 15 6 | 14 6 | 10 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 5 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 10 | 41 | 3 40 | 3 24 11 32 | 0 32 | 1 1/2 | ... |
| | Kurnool | 13 5 | 12 2 | 7 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 9 10 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 13 | 38 | 6 38 | 6 24 11 33 | 13 33 | 6 1/2 | ... |
| | Madras | 8 13 | 8 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 11 | 13 2 | 10 8 | 15 2 | 14 11 | 11 14 | 23 | 0 23 | 0 11 13 23 | 2 23 | 2 1/2 | ... |
| | Chingleput | 8 13 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 14 | 13 14 | 12 8 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 14 8 | 23 | 11 23 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| | North Arcot | 10 3 | 10 8 | 6 13 | ... | ... | ... | 16 5 | 16 14 | 13 2 | 17 5 | 18 3 | 14 8 | 23 | 11 23 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | South Arcot | 9 6 | 8 10 | 6 3 | ... | ... | ... | 15 3 | 13 14 | 12 3 | 16 10 | 16 10 | 14 0 | 33 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tanjore | 8 2 | 8 2 | 6 10 | ... | ... | ... | 17 6 | 16 10 | 15 13 | ... | 17 2 | ... | 30 | 3 29 | 6 23 10 32 | 10 33 | 5 1/2 | ... |
| | Trichinopoly | 9 10 | 9 10 | 5 14 | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 15 8 | 15 2 | 17 6 | 16 5 | 15 10 | 14 13 | 25 | 14 23 | 8 19 | 6 29 | 6 1/2 |
| | Madura | 10 14 | 10 2 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 2 | 14 6 | 13 14 | 16 14 | 15 10 | 14 13 | 25 | 14 23 | 8 19 | 6 29 | 6 1/2 | ... |
| | Tinnevely | 9 10 | 9 10 | 5 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 14 11 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Coimbatore | 12 5 | 12 5 | 7 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 11 | 14 13 | 12 2 | 16 5 | 15 13 | 12 11 | 34 | 13 34 | 5 19 | 2 39 | 11 41 | ... |
| | Nilgiris | 9 9 | 7 13 | 5 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 9 10 | 8 13 | 12 13 | 11 3 | 9 10 | 20 | 13 20 | 13 16 | 14 20 | 5 30 | 5 1/2 |
| | Salem | 10 3 | 11 0 | 5 14 | ... | ... | ... | 13 10 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 12 14 | 23 | 11 23 | 11 15 | 14 22 | 14 22 | 14 1/2 |
| | South Canara | 10 5 | 10 5 | 7 5 | ... | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 11 | 9 3 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Malabar | 10 13 | 10 2 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 3 | 16 3 | 12 2 | 18 3 | 18 3 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| BOMBAY. | Bombay | 10 14 | 10 9 | 7 1 | 20 6 | 20 6 | 17 7 | 7 12 | 6 15 | 6 3 | 10 2 | 10 12 | 9 2 | 26 | 1 21 | 5 15 | 7 18 | 8 18 | 8 1/2 |
| | Ahmedabad | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 4 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 33 | 0 32 | 0 20 | 0 27 | 8 27 | 8 1/2 |
| | Kaira | 14 9 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 8 14 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 11 0 | 32 | 0 35 | 0 20 | 0 23 | 11 22 | 11 1/2 |
| | Surat | 12 9 | 12 9 | 7 10 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 10 0 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 12 4 | 11 6 | 10 | 0 21 | 5 21 | 5 16 | 0 17 | 13 18 1/2 |
| | Broach | 16 0 | 16 13 | 9 11 | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 0 | 12 4 | 11 6 | 10 | 0 21 | 5 21 | 5 16 | 0 17 | 13 18 1/2 | ... |
| | Tanna (Salsette) | 10 6 | 10 5 | 6 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 5 9 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 3 | 12 | 0 12 | 0 9 | 5 17 | 11 17 | 11 1/2 |
| | Colaba (Alibag) | 10 8 | 10 8 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 0 | 6 8 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 9 10 | 23 | 6 27 | 3 14 | 15 23 | 6 22 | 6 1/2 |
| | Rhandesh (Dhule) | 22 1 | 19 6 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 6 6 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 9 10 | 23 | 6 27 | 3 14 | 15 23 | 6 22 | 6 1/2 |
| | Nasik | ... | 15 12 | 10 15 | ... | ... | ... | 5 15 | 6 15 | 5 15 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 9 10 | 27 | 8 25 | 3 16 | 0 19 | 12 19 | 12 1/2 |
| | Ahmednagar | 17 2 | 16 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 7 2 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 8 3 | 30 | 8 29 | 12 14 | 6 24 | 9 24 | 9 1/2 |
| | Poona | 11 8 | 11 8 | 8 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | 7 6 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 8 9 | 21 | 12 21 | 12 13 | 1 18 | 6 18 | 6 1/2 |
| | Sholapur | 17 11 | 17 15 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 14 | 9 1 | 12 1 | 12 5 | 9 11 | 31 | 1 29 | 5 16 | 10 30 | 5 29 | 5 1/2 |
| | Kuladgi (Bagalkot) | 17 4 | 16 7 | 10 12 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 3 | 7 2 | 6 11 | 7 7 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 15 | 34 | 4 32 | 5 31 | 7 35 | 4 34 | 4 1/2 |
| | Satara | 11 6 | 10 11 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 14 | 8 9 | 8 9 | 7 14 | 18 | 10 17 | 11 10 | 14 18 | 3 18 | 3 1/2 |
| | Belgaum | 16 8 | 15 8 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 11 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 11 3 | 26 | 8 26 | 8 17 | 8 29 | 0 29 | 0 1/2 |
| | Dharwar (Hubli) | 24 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 43 | 0 43 | 0 21 | 0 42 | 0 42 | 0 1/2 |
| | Betnagiri | 10 9 | 10 9 | 6 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 13 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 10 10 | 18 | 3 16 | 14 13 | 0 14 | 11 1 | 1 1/2 |
| | Kannur (Karwar) | 11 8 | 11 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 4 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 21 | 0 20 | 0 13 | 8 16 | 0 16 | 0 1/2 |
| | Panch Mahals (Godhra) | 11 6 | 11 6 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 50 | 0 50 | 0 26 | 10 32 | 0 32 | 0 1/2 |
| BENGAL. | Aden | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 9 | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 5 1 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 5 9 | 9 | 5 9 | 5 9 | 5 8 | 0 8 | 0 1/2 |
| | Assam | 16 0 | 15 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 34 | 0 34 | 0 26 | 0 30 | 0 30 | 0 1/2 |
| | Assam | 12 0 | 11 7 | 7 2 | 18 0 | 17 2 | 12 9 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 7 | 13 11 | 13 11 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bahra | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 6 6 | 6 6 | 4 14 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 7 0 | 31 | 0 31 | 0 20 | 0 24 | 13 21 | 13 1/2 |
| | Dia | 18 0 | 16 12 | 10 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 19 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 30 | 0 30 | 0 20 | 0 24 | 0 24 | 0 1/2 |
| | Nimach | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 10 | 26 0 | 26 12 | 25 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 25 | 8 25 | 0 20 | 0 21 | 4 21 | 4 1/2 |
| | Nasirabad | 18 4 | 18 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 25 | 8 25 | 0 20 | 0 21 | 4 21 | 4 1/2 |
| | Rajkot | 10 10 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 17 | 12 17 | 18 13 | 15 37 | 16 64 | 16 1/2 |
| | Upper Sindhi Frontier | 10 10 | 11 0 | 9 10 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 18 | 0 18 | 0 19 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 1/2 |
| | Baruch | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 18 | 0 18 | 0 19 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 1/2 |
| | Hamirabad (Nakur) | 10 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 18 0 | 17 13 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 13 | 12 12 | 12 2 | 10 12 | 14 | 4 14 | 0 14 | 8 16 | 6 16 | 6 1/2 |
| | Shikarpur | 12 1 | 13 0 | 8 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 9 0 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 16 1/2 |
| | Jhar and Parker (Umarnot) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Western Districts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Burdwan | 16 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 18 0 | 27 8 | 30 0 | 15 8 | 33 0 | 31 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hanecorah | 15 0 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 15 8 | 25 0 | 32 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Beerbhoom | 16 0 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 24 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | 30 0 | 27 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Midnapore | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hooghly | 20 0 | 18 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 17 12 | 17 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 21 12 | 23 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, rice best sort 22 to 25 seers, common rice 27 to 33 seers, gram 12 to 20 seers, 120 seers, and salt 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

b In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 15 seers, barley 20 to 27 seers, best rice sort 18 to 20 seers, common rice 24 to 31 seers, maize 38 seers, gram 16 to 18 seers, and salt 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of February 1881.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Upper Mills, Nagi, &c.
Kharu, Veraga, Sawoo,
Chena, Corallo, Murnu,
Nuclei, Pannu,
Munacum, &c.

| Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Districts. | Province. | Remarks. |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| 36 8 | 31 6 | 50 11 | 43 5 | 46 10 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 215 13 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | Ganjam |
| 32 5 | 24 3 | 40 14 | 40 14 | 35 2 | 87 8 | 87 8 | 86 6 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Vizagapatam |
| 36 6 | 32 13 | 42 0 | 43 0 | 35 11 | 160 6 | 160 6 | 243 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | Godavary |
| 41 3 | 29 6 | 29 10 | 36 8 | 33 0 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 145 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | 12 13 | Kistna |
| 29 2 | 24 10 | 25 3 | 26 3 | 23 2 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 93 5 | 12 11 | 12 11 | 12 11 | Nellore |
| 29 2 | 27 6 | 29 11 | 29 3 | 28 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | Cuddapah |
| 34 14 | 24 3 | 34 11 | 40 6 | 26 14 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 13 8 | 13 2 | 13 2 | Nellary |
| 27 11 | 21 3 | 29 0 | 28 14 | 22 10 | 82 10 | 82 10 | 87 8 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 13 14 | Kurnool |
| 27 11 | 20 8 | 28 2 | 26 8 | 22 13 | 77 13 | 77 13 | 102 2 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 13 14 | Madras |
| 30 13 | 23 14 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 28 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | Chingleput |
| 30 3 | 23 13 | 26 8 | 22 14 | 25 3 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 201 11 | 14 13 | 15 5 | 12 10 | North Arcot |
| 31 11 | 25 11 | 29 11 | 26 3 | 24 8 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 194 6 | 13 14 | 12 14 | 12 0 | South Arcot |
| 31 8 | 22 14 | 27 11 | 27 11 | 24 10 | 97 3 | 97 3 | 121 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 2 | Tanjore |
| 27 14 | 24 0 | 34 11 | 35 10 | 24 14 | 126 6 | 126 6 | 145 13 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | Tiruchinopoly |
| 39 6 | 23 0 | 43 11 | 41 13 | 21 14 | 81 10 | 81 10 | 76 13 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 13 | Madura |
| 19 6 | 15 2 | 21 10 | 21 6 | 16 10 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 131 3 | 12 11 | 12 3 | 12 3 | Tinnevely |
| 27 6 | 19 8 | 35 8 | 31 8 | 23 3 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 151 10 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 3 | Coimbatore |
| 21 2 | 17 10 | 29 3 | 24 3 | 19 3 | 109 5 | 109 5 | 98 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 13 | Nilgiri |
| 23 6 | 14 10 | 24 6 | 20 6 | 16 13 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 121 8 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 14 | Salan |
| 13 9 | 10 10 | 18 2 | 18 10 | 11 12 | 71 10 | 61 6 | 61 6 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 8 0 | South Canara |
| ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 8 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 70 0 | 10 8 | 8 0 | 13 0 | Malabar |
| ... | ... | 24 10 | 22 14 | 15 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 9 6 | 12 13 | Bombay |
| ... | ... | 17 4 | 17 4 | 10 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 12 0 | Ahmedabad |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 17 12 | 13 6 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 106 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | Kaira |
| ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | 9 13 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 71 1 | 9 7 | 9 7 | 9 13 | Surat |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 14 0 | 9 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | Broach |
| ... | ... | 27 13 | 26 1 | 15 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | Tanna (Salsetta) |
| ... | ... | 24 1 | 22 11 | 14 3 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 140 0 | 12 13 | 12 12 | 11 2 | Colaba (Alibag) |
| ... | ... | 24 12 | 24 8 | 13 12 | 106 4 | 106 4 | 91 0 | 11 8 | 11 12 | 11 1 | Khandesh (Dhulia) |
| ... | ... | 18 6 | 18 6 | 11 8 | 76 0 | 76 0 | 76 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 8 14 | Nasik |
| ... | ... | 25 9 | 24 13 | 14 2 | 91 6 | 91 1 | 80 5 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 12 | Ahmednagar |
| ... | ... | 17 5 | 19 0 | 13 11 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 268 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | Poona |
| ... | ... | 16 10 | 15 10 | 11 4 | 110 15 | 110 15 | 116 8 | 10 14 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Sholapur |
| ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 13 8 | 250 0 | 250 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | Kaladgi (Bagalkot) |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Satara |
| ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 215 5 | 215 5 | 213 5 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Bolgaum |
| ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 6 | 11 6 | Dharwar (Hubli) |
| ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 5 9 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | Ratnagiri |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | Kanara (Karwar) |
| ... | ... | 20 9 | 20 14 | 13 11 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 91 8 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 12 5 | Panch Mahals (Godhra) |
| ... | ... | 20 4 | 20 4 | 16 2 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 30 0 | Aden |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 21 4 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | Asirgarh |
| ... | ... | 25 8 | 25 14 | 16 12 | 78 1 | 75 0 | 73 3 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 1 | Baroda |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 70 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 52 0 | Dia |
| ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 14 | 12 6 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 9 | 7 4 | 9 6 | Nimach |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | Nasirabad |
| ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Rajkot |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | 230 0 | 230 0 | 240 0 | 10 14 | 6 14 | 8 8 | Upper Sindh Frontier |
| ... | ... | 7 4 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 10 | 10 11 | 10 10 | Karachi |
| Western Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | Haiderabad (Nakur) |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 12 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Shikarpur |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 8 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 360 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | |

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23-8 seers, best rice 20 to 31-3 seers, common rice 27 to 30-8 seers, gram 13 to 25 seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and salt 9 to 10-5 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 24 seers, barley 10 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 19 seers, common rice 10 to 23 seers, gram 14 to 2 seers, firewood 130 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.

PROVINCE.

Wheat.

Barley.

Rice (best sort).

Rice (common).

Great Millet
(Cholam, Jowar),
Helons Sorghum.

Bairush Millet
(Cumboo, Baira),
Pennisetum Spina.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1880.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1880.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1880.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1880.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1880.

Present fortnight.

Past fortnight.

Corresponding fort-
night of 1880.

Central Districts.

| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Calcutta | 15 0 | 15 6 | 12 0 | 32 0 | 28 0 | 18 5 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 10 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 18 18 | 18 18 | 12 5 | ... | 35 9 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 54 | 23 11 | 22 14 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nuddea | 18 0 | 16 4 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jessore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 13 8 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moorshedabad | 12 8 | 16 0 | 7 8 | 30 0 | 28 8 | 18 5 | 25 0 | 21 9 | 14 4 | 30 0 | 33 9 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dinapore | 12 3 | 13 12 | 11 4 | 37 8 | 27 8 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajahmundry | 19 11 | 18 12 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 21 9 | 15 0 | 28 2 | 30 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rungpore | 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 14 | 25 11 | 25 11 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bogra | 24 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 24 8 | 15 0 | 37 8 | 39 6 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pabna | 20 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 32 12 | 32 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jalpaiguri | 10 0 | 8 12 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Eastern Districts.

| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dacca | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 4 | 45 0 | 45 0 | 16 0 | 23 8 | 26 8 | 16 13 | 35 0 | 32 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Furzedpore | 20 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mymensingh | 11 12 | 11 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tipperah | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 8 | 16 8 | 36 8 | 39 0 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittagong | 12 4 | 12 4 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nonkholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 30 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 17 3 | 17 3 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hill Tipperah | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 34 0 | 33 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Rohar.

| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Patna | 26 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oya | 21 0 | 22 0 | 14 8 | 39 0 | 40 0 | 27 8 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 8 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad | 20 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 38 0 | 38 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darbhanga | 21 0 | 22 4 | 11 0 | 50 0 | 55 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzafferpore | 19 0 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 50 0 | 45 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran | 18 8 | 18 0 | 13 14 | 46 0 | 46 0 | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 8 4 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 15 12 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chumpran | 20 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 46 9 | 46 0 | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr | 19 6 | 18 14 | 13 19 | 31 8 | 42 0 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 12 9 | 27 4 | 22 0 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur | 16 12 | 15 12 | 11 6 | 46 14 | 50 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 15 2 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purneah | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldah | 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Pargunnahs | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Orissa.

| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cuttack | 18 6 | 17 1 | 11 18 | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 15 12 | 14 7 | 26 14 | 26 4 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pooree | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 22 8 | 19 0 | 10 8 | 36 4 | 32 8 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Balasore | 13 5 | 13 5 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 26 12 | 26 12 | 12 8 | 31 12 | 31 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Chota Nagpore—South-
Western Frontier Agency.

| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Masrigh | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lohardugga | 14 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singbhoom | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 8 | 39 0 | 32 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 12 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masbhoom | 14 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 26 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

BIRLA—continued.

- a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 13-10 to 21-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 17-8 to 25 seers, bulrush millet, great millet and maize (in Kishorepore) 10, 20, and 30-8 seers, respectively, gram 21-4 to 21-8 seers, firewood 80 to 100 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.
- b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-12 to 22-14 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 24-10 to 33 seers, maize (in Kishorepore) 10 seers, gram 16 to 20 seers, firewood 80 to 100 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
- c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 25 to 33 seers, gram 8 to 17-8 seers, firewood 100 to 150 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
- d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 18 seers, barley 30 to 55 seers, rice best sort 16 to 30 seers, common rice 28 to 33 seers, bulrush millet (in Jungpore) 20 seers, gram 22 to 36 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.
- e In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 25 seers, gram 12 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 9 seers.
- f In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 35 seers, gram 13-12 seers, firewood 150 seers, and salt 8-4 seers.
- g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, best rice 18 to 22-8 seers, common rice 28 to 30 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 30 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 80 seers, and salt 8 seers.
- h In the interior the prices are:—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 9-8 seers, common rice 28 seers, gram 16 seers, and salt 9 seers.
- i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 15 seers, lesser millet 12 seers, maize 15 seers, gram 8 to 9 seers, firewood 150 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.
- j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Boda) 10 seers, best rice 12 to 22-14 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 13 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.
- k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jafferunge) 23 seers, barley (in Jafferunge) 45 seers, best rice 14 to 25 seers, common rice 28 to 30 seers, gram (in Jafferunge) 21 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.
- l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Gaidando) 24 seers, barley 32 seers, rice best sort 12 to 22 seers, common rice 30 to 33 seers, gram 17 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
- m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 20 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 33 seers, paddy 50 to 55 seers, gram 10 to 31 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.
- n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-4 to 24 seers, best rice 22 to 30 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, lesser millets (in Dewangunge) 25 seers, gram 9-6 to 14-8 seers, and salt 6 seers.

for the 2nd half of February 1891—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

[illegible]

Ground (in Cox's Bazar) 94 acres, and salt 8 acres.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Bast rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 21 to 31 seers, and
 † In the interior the prices range as follow:—Bast rice 20 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 37 seers, and salt 6 to 8 annas.
 ‡ In the Kanada sub-division the prices are—Wheat 20 seers, barley 45 seers, common rice 30 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 16 seers, gram 30 seers, strawood 185 seers, and salt

8 soers. In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-4 to 30 soers, barley 30 to 35 soers, best rice 11 soers, common rice 10 to 12 soers, and salt 8 to 4.12 soers.

* In the Malhooabadi sub-division the prices are—Wheat 25 seers, barley 80 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 30 seers, mufwa or lesser millets 20 seers, maize 32-8 to 44 seers, gram 25 to 33-8 seers.

• In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, gram 20 to 25 seers.

c. In the interior the prices range as follow:--Wheat 20 to 30 seers, barley 45 to 55 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 31 to 35 seers, lesser millets 45 to 55 seers, lesser

45 to 50 seers, gram 21 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 8.4 seers.

millets 55 scors, maize 28 to 30-4 scors, gram 32 scors, firewood 130 to 100 scors, and salt 5 to 4 scors.

c) In the interior the prices range as follows: Wheat 18 to 24 seers, maize (in Banka) 35 seers, grain 22 to 30 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 60 to 80 seers. In the coastal zone the prices are as follows: Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley (in Oumaré) 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, gram 11 to 20 seers, firewood

63 In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 10 to 12 seers, rice 10 to 12 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

66 In Khoruz the prices are - Best rice 20 seers, common rice 36 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 100 seers, and salt 12 seers.

65 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, oats 16 to 20 seers. Gram 20 to 30 seers, firewood 200 to 250 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

20 In Daitoumunge the prices are--Wheat 20 25 seers, Barley 40 seers, best Rice 10 50 seers, common Rice 10 30 seers.

1992

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

| | | QUANTITIES PER RU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Zizania Sorghum. | | | Barnard Millet (Cumbur, Dosa), Pennisetum Sp. | | |
| Districts. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Assam. | Sylhet | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cachar | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 14 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 22 12 | 22 12 | 14 8 | 26 10 | 26 10 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Godipara | 26 11 | 18 5 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 5 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Garo Hills | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kamrup | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Darrang | 8 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sibsagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 0 | ... | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | ... | 5 8 | 14 0 | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khasi & Jaintia Hills | 8 0 | 6 12 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Naga Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| N. W. Provinces. | Dehra Dun | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Saharanpur | 17 4 | 17 4 | 16 8 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 23 11 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 8 1 | 11 4 | 11 14 | 10 12 | 24 13 | 24 12 | 24 13 | 24 12 | 24 12 | 24 12 |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 18 11 | 18 2 | 17 0 | 26 6 | 27 8 | 23 2 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 13 2 | 23 2 | 24 6 | 24 6 | 24 1 | 24 1 | 24 1 |
| | Meerut | 19 8 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Bulandshahr | 21 2 | 21 0 | 17 12 | 29 8 | 29 8 | 26 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 11 2 | 10 12 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 |
| | Aligarh | 16 4 | 16 4 | 18 0 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 25 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Kanun | 13 0 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Garhwal | 17 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 12 | 14 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bijnor | 18 4 | 18 0 | 16 14 | 24 12 | 24 11 | 31 8 | 11 4 | 12 6 | 11 4 | 12 15 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 20 4 | 21 6 | 22 8 | 19 11 | 19 11 | 19 11 |
| | Moradabad | 20 10 | 20 10 | 19 6 | 28 12 | 28 12 | 25 0 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 14 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 24 6 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 23 12 |
| | Budaun | 19 10 | 20 14 | 18 0 | 25 12 | 25 12 | 27 9 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 9 | 15 9 | 16 9 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 18 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Bareilly | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 8 | 25 0 | 26 4 | 25 10 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 23 10 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 |
| | Shahjahanpur | 20 12 | 20 6 | 17 4 | 29 4 | 29 0 | 26 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 4 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 28 4 | 26 8 | 26 8 | 26 8 |
| | Turai Pergunnahs | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 12 | 33 12 | 33 12 | 35 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Muttra | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 27 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 |
| | Agra | 18 4 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 27 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 |
| | Farrukhabad | 19 15 | 20 2 | 16 0 | 25 8 | 25 11 | 22 9 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 6 7 | 14 11 | 14 5 | 16 11 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 9 | 21 9 | 21 9 | 21 9 |
| | Mainpuri | 18 4 | 18 8 | 14 8 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 4 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 |
| | Etawah | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 |
| | Kanab | 19 8 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jalaun | 21 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| | Jhansi | 22 8 | 22 4 | 14 8 | 31 7 | 31 0 | 31 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 28 3 | 28 3 | 32 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Lalitpur | 22 8 | 22 0 | 12 12 | 35 0 | 32 8 | 35 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 34 0 | 32 0 | 37 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 |
| | Cannanore | 21 8 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 7 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 |
| | Fatehpur | 18 4 | 18 4 | 18 12 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 26 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Banda | 18 8 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 8 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Allahabad | 19 4 | 19 0 | 14 8 | 28 0 | 27 8 | 25 12 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 4 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 29 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Hamirpur | 17 10 | 17 2 | 14 9 | 25 14 | 25 14 | 20 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 13 18 | 32 15 | 32 15 | 34 8 | 32 15 | 32 15 | 32 15 |
| | Jaunpur | 21 14 | 21 8 | 17 10 | 33 10 | 35 6 | 26 12 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 7 | 16 15 | 16 15 | 18 5 | 32 7 | 32 7 | 34 8 | 32 7 | 32 7 | 32 7 |
| | Gorakhpur | 21 9 | 21 9 | 15 4 | 48 9 | 50 6 | 21 9 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 13 8 | 23 6 | 23 6 | 16 8 | 45 0 | 43 8 | ... | 37 14 | 39 14 | 39 14 |
| | Basti | 23 8 | 23 8 | 16 8 | 46 0 | 46 0 | 24 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 50 0 | 50 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Azamgarh | 19 8 | 19 8 | 14 0 | 32 7 | 32 7 | 21 6 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 2 | 19 8 | 15 8 | 8 3 | 39 12 | 36 12 | 40 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mirzapur | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| | Benares | 18 7 | 18 16 | 16 4 | 27 2 | 29 6 | 22 8 | 13 0 | 12 7 | 11 15 | 21 2 | 20 9 | 18 7 | 30 6 | 29 13 | 31 10 | 28 13 | 28 13 | 28 13 |
| | Ghazipur | 22 8 | 21 14 | 15 7 | 35 8 | 34 2 | 24 7 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 9 10 | 16 1 | 16 1 | 18 0 | 41 8 | 41 8 | 42 1 | 39 8 | 39 8 | 39 8 |
| | Balia | 20 0 | 19 8 | 14 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 30 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Pilibhit | No return received | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oudh. | Lucknow | 18 7 | 18 8 | 15 14 | 26 10 | 27 5 | 24 10 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 12 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 28 4 | 29 4 | 24 0 | 23 15 | 23 15 |
| | Unao | 19 8 | 19 0 | 15 4 | 24 0 | 24 7 | 22 8 | 8 0 | 7 9 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 28 0 | 28 11 | 29 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Ran Bauli | 19 0 | 19 4 | 16 0 | 26 8 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | 32 4 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| | Sitapur | 22 2 | 22 8 | 18 3 | 34 0 | 33 2 | 25 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 2 | 16 12 | 17 0 | 16 4 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 34 12 | 28 4 | 28 12 | 28 12 |
| | Hardoi | 20 10 | 20 1 | 16 2 | 27 8 | 28 0 | 23 7 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 4 15 | 14 1 | 13 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kheri | 22 8 | 22 0 | 15 8 | 35 0 | 35 0 | 21 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 5 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| | Fyzabad | 17 13 | 18 8 | 15 14 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 8 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| | Bharatpur | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 38 0 | 38 0 | 32 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 44 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 |
| | Gonda | 21 14 | 21 12 | 17 7 | 33 8 | 33 8 | 26 12 | 16 12 | 16 14 | 13 12 | 18 13 | 18 8 | 18 1 | 41 0 | 41 0 | 42 8 | 33 0 | 33 0 | 33 0 |
| | Rai Bareilly | 19 14 | 19 8 | 16 2 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 29 0 | 19 0 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Benares. | Sultanpur | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 8 | 32 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 30 6 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 |
| | Varanasi | 21 12 | 21 12 | 15 9 | 33 8 | 32 1 | 29 10 | 14 13 | 14 5 | 13 13 | 16 8 | 16 5 | 21 8 | 28 0 | 27 17 | 29 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| | Delhi | 18 8 | 18 4 | 15 8 | 23 8 | 25 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 33 12 | 34 0 | 35 0 | 21 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 |
| | Gurgaon | 20 0 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 26 0 | 25 8 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 |
| | Kanhai | 17 8 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | |

for the 2nd half of February 1881—continued.

SEKERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Milleta, Bari, Kavara, Verano, Cheena, Corallo, Munro, Nuyico, Pani- Munro, &c. | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Distances. | Province. | Remarks. |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 8 8 | Sylhet | | |
| ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 12 4 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 80 0 | 9 2 | 8 14 | 8 10 | Cachar | | |
| ... | ... | 10 11 | 13 5 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Golapara | | |
| ... | ... | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 5 | 6 5 | 6 5 | Garo Hills | | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Kamrup | | |
| ... | ... | 6 15 | 7 7 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Darrang | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Nowgong | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | Sibsagar | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | 8 0 | 80 0 | ... | 160 0 | 6 0 | ... | 6 0 | Lakhimpur | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 11 | ... | ... | ... | 5 13 | 5 12 | 5 5 | Khási & Jaintia Hills | | |
| ... | ... | 3 0 | 3 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | 3 0 | 2 0 | ... | Naga Hills | | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Dobra Dui | | |
| ... | ... | 19 14 | 19 14 | 20 8 | 129 0 | 129 0 | 147 0 | 9 11 | 10 3 | 9 15 | Saharapur | | |
| ... | ... | 19 12 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffarnagar | | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Meerut | | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 23 12 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 100 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | Bulandshahr | | |
| ... | ... | 21 8 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | Aligarh | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | Kanpur | | |
| ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | Gazipur | | |
| ... | ... | 19 2 | 19 2 | 18 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bijnor | | |
| ... | ... | 20 10 | 20 10 | 19 6 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 156 0 | ... | ... | ... | Moradabad | | |
| ... | ... | 20 11 | 21 14 | 19 3 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 120 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 4 | Budnan | | |
| ... | ... | 18 2 | 19 6 | 16 14 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 112 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 11 | Bareilly | | |
| ... | ... | 23 6 | 24 4 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 6 | 10 8 | 9 8 | Shahjahanpur | | |
| ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 18 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 6 | Tarai Pergunnahs | | |
| ... | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Muttra | | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 8 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Agra | | |
| ... | ... | 20 14 | 21 8 | 18 3 | 156 12 | 156 12 | 143 2 | ... | ... | ... | Farukhabad | | |
| ... | ... | 18 4 | 19 4 | 14 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | Mainpuri | | |
| ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 80 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Etawah | | |
| ... | ... | 19 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Etah | | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | Jalaun | | |
| ... | ... | 26 11 | 26 8 | 20 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | Jhansi | | |
| ... | ... | 33 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 9 8 | Lalitpur | | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | Cawnpore | | |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 8 | 15 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | ... | ... | Fatehpur | | |
| ... | ... | 27 0 | 23 0 | 25 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | Banda | | |
| ... | ... | 23 11 | 23 10 | 16 4 | 160 0 | 125 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Allahabad | | |
| ... | ... | 23 14 | 23 2 | 19 11 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | Hamirpur | | |
| ... | ... | 23 4 | 26 13 | 16 14 | 141 0 | 142 0 | 169 8 | 7 13 | 7 12 | 7 13 | Jaunpur | | |
| ... | ... | 32 6 | 32 6 | 14 9 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 6 | Gorakhpur | | |
| ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 8 | 15 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Basti | | |
| ... | ... | 26 9 | 26 9 | 13 4 | 107 8 | 107 8 | 177 0 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 2 | Azamgarh | | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | Mirzapur | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 15 15 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 10 2 | Bonares | | |
| ... | ... | 30 14 | 30 14 | 14 12 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 206 0 | 9 1 | 9 1 | 7 11 | Ghazipur | | |
| ... | ... | 32 8 | 32 8 | 15 4 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 9 2 | ... | Bahin | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Pilibhit | | |
| 0 33 0 | 30 0 | 21 4 | 22 8 | 15 10 | 120 0 | 118 12 | 104 2 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | Lucknow | | |
| 0 26 1 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 22 2 | 15 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 12 | Unao | | |
| 0 32 0 | 32 0 | 27 0 | 27 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Bara Banki | | |
| 0 29 12 | 27 8 | 26 12 | 26 4 | 19 10 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 11 | 9 8 | Sitapur | | |
| 0 46 0 | 31 0 | 24 6 | 24 0 | 16 7 | 300 0 | 280 0 | 300 0 | 8 15 | 8 15 | 8 8 | Hardui | | |
| ... | ... | 28 0 | 28 0 | 17 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 4 | Kheri | | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 8 | 15 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Fyzabad | | |
| 0 44 0 | 42 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Bharaich | | |
| 13 42 0 | 37 9 | 30 2 | 30 4 | 19 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 8 12 | Gonda | | |
| ... | ... | 33 8 | 20 0 | 20 4 | 13 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 6 | Kai Baroli | | |
| 0 34 0 | 34 0 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 9 12 | 9 0 | Sultanpur | | |
| 12 28 0 | 29 10 | 22 1 | 22 0 | 12 13 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 4 | Partabgarh | | |
| ... | ... | 21 12 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 60 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 10 0 | Delhi | | |
| ... | ... | 22 8 | 22 0 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 90 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Gurgaon | | |
| ... | ... | 20 8 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | Karnal | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Hissar | | |
| ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Rohtak | | |
| ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Sirsa[a] | | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 12 | Umballa | | |
| ... | ... | 23 8 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Ludhiana | | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Sinla [b] | | |
| ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 0 | 22 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | 10 8 | Jullundur | | |
| ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Hoshiarpur [c] | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Kanra | | |

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (large).

† Chonjuar.

‡ Kodon.

§ Juar, bajra, marua, mukul,

moth, kodon, and arwah.

|| Bawan, kodon, mondu, and

latara.

¶ Marua and sawan.

** Pusa, arhar, and mach.

[a] Barley rising.

[b] Firewood falling.

[c] Firewood rising.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

| Provinces. | | Districts. | | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----|--|--|
| | | | | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholan, Jowar, Kasuu Sorghum). | | | Burmese Millet (Common, Barak, Pansalarea Special). | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1880. | | | |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | |
| PUNJAB—continued. | Amritsar | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 8 18 | 8 18 | 8 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Sialkot | 15 4 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Gurdaspur | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Lahore | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Ferozepore | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Gujranwala | 15 0 | 14 4 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 0 16 | 0 16 | 0 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Hawalpindi | 10 8 | 8 12 | 9 12 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 12 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 0 11 | 0 10 | 0 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Jhelum | 12 0 | 12 1 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 0 14 | 0 14 | 0 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Gujrat | 13 11 | 13 10 | 13 0 | 19 10 | 19 4 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 0 17 | 0 16 | 0 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Shahpur | 11 12 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 17 8 | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Mooltan | 11 12 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 0 14 | 0 14 | 0 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Jhang | 13 0 | 12 12 | 14 12 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 0 16 | 0 16 | 0 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Montgomery | 13 4 | 13 12 | 14 4 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 0 15 | 0 15 | 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Muzaffargarh | 12 4 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 0 15 | 0 15 | 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Dera Ismail Khan | 10 5 | 10 5 | 12 4 | 16 6 | 17 4 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 4 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 17 4 | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Dera Ghazi Khan | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 2 | 16 14 | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 16 0 | 0 14 | 0 14 | 0 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Bannu | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 18 | 18 2 | 18 1 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 14 | 6 14 | 4 6 | 17 3 | 17 3 | 18 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Peshawar | 7 18 | 7 14 | 6 6 | 10 1 | 9 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 1 | 9 10 | 9 12 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Kohat | 7 10 | 7 10 | 7 5 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 10 | 6 1 | 10 8 | 10 3 | 9 8 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Hazara | 9 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 5 8 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Nagpur | 22 4 | 22 4 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 7 12 | 16 12 | 16 4 | 12 8 | 29 12 | 26 12 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Bhandara | 23 0 | 22 8 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 12 8 | 28 8 | 29 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Chanda | 23 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 31 0 | 30 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Wardha | 24 8 | 23 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 7 8 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 11 0 | 27 12 | 27 12 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Dahlgat | 17 8 | 18 12 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Jubbulpore | 21 8 | 21 0 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 12 12 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 43 0 | 40 0 | 25 0 | 0 28 | 0 28 | 0 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Saugor | 27 0 | 25 0 | 14 0 | 39 0 | 40 0 | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 44 0 | 45 0 | 28 0 | 0 32 | 0 32 | 0 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Damoh | 27 8 | 26 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 54 0 | 55 0 | 33 0 | 0 39 | 0 39 | 0 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Seoni | 21 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Mandla | 23 0 | 22 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Hetol | 24 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 8 | 43 0 | 40 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Chhindwara | 15 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Hoshangabad | 21 6 | 20 4 | 10 12 | ... | ... | ... | 4 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 8 7 | 36 0 | 34 0 | 21 0 | 0 33 | 0 33 | 0 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Narsinghpur | 23 8 | 21 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 41 0 | 41 0 | 23 0 | 0 41 | 0 41 | 0 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Nimar | 24 0 | 24 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 9 8 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 20 10 | 0 31 | 0 31 | 0 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Raipur | 36 0 | 33 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 21 4 | 16 8 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Bambulpur | 34 0 | 31 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 37 0 | 30 0 | 16 0 | 42 0 | 41 12 | 24 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Bilaspur | 40 0 | 38 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | 36 0 | 16 0 | 56 0 | 48 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Upper Godavari | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| BRITISH BURMA. | Arakan Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Yauk-pyoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Sandowny | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Pegu Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rangoon (town) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Thong-gkwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Samut | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Monzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Thirrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Prome | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Thay-yet-myo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Tenasserim Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moulmein (town) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Amherst | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Shwepyithar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| HYDRABAD AND SINDH DISTRICTS. | Secunderabad | 15 8 | 15 8 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 11 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 10 11 | 10 14 | 9 13 | 24 14 | 24 14 | 14 13 | 13 27 | 0 37 | 0 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Boaturn | 17 1 | 18 5 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 1 | 8 1 | 9 10 | 9 14 | 10 0 | 23 12 | 23 12 | 12 16 | 1 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Chudderghat | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 0 13 | 0 30 | 0 30 | 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Amrkhoti | 22 0 | 21 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 34 0 | 34 0 | 0 17 | 0 24 | 0 26 | 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Akola | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 7 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 0 17 | 0 28 | 0 23 | 0 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Ellichpur | 21 0 | 20 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 0 17 | 0 28 | 0 28 | 0 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Bukhana | 24 0 | 23 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 0 16 | 0 30 | 0 15 | 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Wun | 16 8 | 17 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 2, 1881.

India for the 2nd half of February 1881—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millet, Rice, &c. (Kashur, Veratu, Sawa, Chenna, Goramo, Mucawa, Nugree, Pami, Miliacum, &c.) | | | | | | | | | | | | Gram. | | Firewood. | | Salt. | | Districts. | | REMARKS. | |
|---|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|------------|-----|------------|-----|--------------------|---|
| Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1890. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1890. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1890. | | PROVINCES. | | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 8 | 90 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 0 | Amritsar | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | Shikot [b] | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Gardaspur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 8 | Lahore [c] | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | Ferozepore | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 4 | 17 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 95 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 95 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 0 | Gujratwala | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 12 | Rawalpindi [e] | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | Juchan | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 2 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Gujrat | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | Shikot | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 4 | Mosham | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jhang [d] | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 240 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Muzaffargarh | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | Dera Ismail Khan | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 4 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 106 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 47 | 8 | 47 | 8 | Dera Ghazi Khan | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 125 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 26 | 4 | 25 | 0 | Hunai | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | Peshawar | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 66 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 31 | 0 | Kohat | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 76 | 8 | 76 | 8 | 76 | 8 | 71 | 6 | 71 | 6 | Hazara [e] | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 0 | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 110 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 4 | Nagpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | Bhindra | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 360 | 0 | 360 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 4 | 19 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 135 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 132 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | Chanda | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 275 | 0 | 275 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | Wardha | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 4 | Holaghat | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 | Jubbulpore | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 24 | 8 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 0 | Saugor | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 12 | Dumoh | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 256 | 0 | 256 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Seoni | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Manjla | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Betul | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 12 | 33 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Chhindwara | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 31 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | Hoshangabad | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 15 | 23 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 8 | Narsinghpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 0 | 27 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Nimâr | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Raipur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 0 | Sambalpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bilaspur | |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
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| HYDERABAD AND COORG. | Bangalore | 10 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 25 | 5 | 25 | 4 | 20 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL, 2, 1881.

for the 2nd half of February 1881—concluded.

AGERS OF 80 TOLANS.

| Grain. | | | | | | | | Firewood. | | | | Salt. | | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. | REMARKS. | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|-----|--------------------|------------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | | | | Corresponding fortnight of 1880. | | |
| S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | | | |
| 31 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 37 | 5 | 30 | 2 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Bangalore | |
| 35 | 1 | 28 | 13 | 29 | 14 | 38 | 12 | 34 | 14 | 172 | 6 | 172 | 6 | 172 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | Kolar | |
| 45 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 340 | 0 | 340 | 0 | 344 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Tumkur | |
| 30 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Mysore | |
| 36 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 27 | 8 | 600 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 700 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 8 | Hassan | |
| 44 | 2 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 22 | 41 | 0 | 25 | 3 | 480 | 0 | 480 | 0 | 480 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | Shimoga | |
| 28 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Kadur | |
| 50 | 0 | 33 | 5 | 41 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Chitaldroog | |
| 33 | 14 | 28 | 7 | 34 | 15 | 33 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 12 | Coorg | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 4 | 21 | 8 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Jaypore | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 8 | 26 | 8 | 15 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 8 | 12 | 4 | Kishengurh | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 19 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 14 | 11 | 10 | Ulwar | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 13 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | Bhairpore (City) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Ajmere | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Deoli Cantonment | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 0 | Erimpora | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | Sirohes | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | Ahm | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 11 | 8 | Anadra | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 22 | 8 | *8 pies | *8 pies | *8 pies | *8 pies | 6 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hilly Tracts of Moywar | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 10 | 23 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | Moywar (Dadoypore) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 0 | 37 | 8 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 8 | 2 | Banswari (Meywar Agency) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Pardabguri | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 16 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | Marwar (Jodhpore) | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 8 | 15 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | Bikanoor | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 0 | 31 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | Boondeo | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 8 | Kotah | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 2 | 29 | 14 | 17 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 8 | Tonk | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 2 | 23 | 12 | 15 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 10 | 8 | 13 | Jhalawar | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 4 | 21 | 12 | 17 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 3 | Shahpoora | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 13 | 19 | 7 | 15 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | Dholpur | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | Indore | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 109 | 8 | 109 | 8 | 108 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | Gwalior | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 0 | Goena | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | Rutlam | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CENTRAL INDIA. | | |

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF DECEMBER 1850, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 40
SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 8TH AND 29TH JANUARY 1851.

| District. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SHEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|----------|--|---|---|-------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|------|------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rye. | | | Common. | | | | Great Millet (Choom, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. | Bairnah Millet (Gumboo Bajra), Pennisetoria Spicata. | Lesser Millets, Barley, Kharra, Vana, Goo, Bara, Chasra, Cordia, Murba, Nuglie, &c., Post- cum, Milowam, Eleusine Coracum, &c. | Gram. | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | | | | | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Half of Decem- ber 1850. | 19 | 218 | 1311 | 1232 | 432 | 822 | 2 | ... | ... | 11 | 811 | 8 | 9 | 422 | 532 | 822 | 1227 | 025 | 817 | 4 | ... | ... | 28 | 1428 | 1114 | 4 | ... | ... | 12 | 812 | 511 | 4 | ... |
| Deoli Cantonment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd Half of Decem- ber 1850. | 10 | 010 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 214 | 214 | ... | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 814 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 015 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 811 | 8 | ... |
| Bitaneer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

R. CHAPMAN,

 Continuation Sheets of Supplement to the Gazette of India published at Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th MARCH 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week rain has been general, except in the south and west of the Punjab, in the Northern and Deccan districts of Bombay, in some of the Rajputana and Central India States, in Mysore and Coorg, and in British Burma. The crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western and Central Provinces, but *rabi* harvesting progresses favourably towards completion, and agricultural prospects continue, on the whole, good. The public health has also been generally satisfactory, though fever, small-pox, and measles prevail in places. Cattle-disease, which had somewhat abated in the Cachar district of Assam, is apparently increasing in that locality, a considerable number of cattle having died lately.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Madras—(Mar. 30th) | | |
| Bellary ... | 31 (average of four stations). | Standing crops generally good; harvest, dry crops yield average; paddy and sugarcane being sown; fever in parts. |
| Kurnool ... | 35 (one station). | Standing crops in parts injured by insects and disease, elsewhere thriving; harvest, cotton yield about average; cattle-disease in parts. |
| Ganjam ... | 1.13 (average of ten stations). | Standing crops, wet and dry, flourishing. |
| Kistna ... | 1.98 (average of two stations). | Standing crops generally good; small-pox and measles in parts. |
| Chingleput (Madras) ... | ..... | Crops generally good; harvest, paddy outturn below average; cultivation for new season progressing; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts. |
| Columbore ... | 40 (one station). | Crops fair; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield about average; fever in parts. |
| Tanjore ... | ..... | Crops generally good; harvest, paddy and dry crops yield below average. |
| Madura ... | 5 (one station). | Standing crops indifferent from deficiency of water; harvest, paddy outturn average. |
| Malabar ... | 1.13 (average of eight stations). | Preparations for first crop; new season progressing; small-pox in parts. |
| Travancore ... | 1.04 | Harvest over; fever prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Chingleput and Tanjore; general prospects good. |
| Bombay—(Mar. 30th) | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ..... | Weather very hot; river risen considerably at Kotri, on 26th, 3 feet 5 inches, against 1 foot 11 inches on same date last year; fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas in Sehwan; thirteen cases of small-pox in Dadu and eleven of measles in three talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 11, 16 and 16 in Sehwan 12, 16 and 17, in Dadu 12, 12 and 14, in Manjhand 9, 16 and 17, Kotri 11, 12 and 18, and in Tutta 10, 20 and 21 scores respectively. |
| Hyderabad ... | 14 at Hala on the 17th. | <i>Rabi</i> crops fair, except in Hala and Kandiaro, in former wheat and <i>matar</i> have suffered from winds and insects; fever in four and small-pox in six talukas; cattle-disease in Mirpur; weather seasonable; wheat 11, <i>bajri</i> 10, <i>jowari</i> 18, red rice 13, white rice 81 scores per rupee; river rising. |
| Ahmedabad ... | ..... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; public health good; wheat 37 and <i>bajri</i> 58. |
| Baroda ... | ..... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest continues, outturn of crops in Narmadi estimated at 14 annas; public health good; cattle-disease in Kaira division; <i>bajri</i> 17 and rice 28 lbs. per rupee. |
| Surat ... | ..... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest nearly completed; fever in three talukas; <i>jowari</i> 46 lbs. weight 50. |
| Nasik ... | ..... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping completed, threshing progressing; public health generally good; <i>bajri</i> 38, wheat 34, <i>jowari</i> 60. |
| Colaba (Bombay) ... | 04 on 25th | Average abnormal temperature nil; vapour in air normal, except on 26th, when it was in defect of normal; abnormal wind easterly, except on 23rd, when it was nil. |
| Poona ... | ..... | Average prices— <i>bajri</i> 42, <i>jowari</i> 62 lbs; in Poona— <i>bajri</i> 44, <i>jowari</i> 57 lbs. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ..... | Harvest finished; <i>bajri</i> maximum 70 lbs. in Shegaon, minimum 18 lbs. in Kopergaon; <i>jowari</i> maximum 93 in Parner, minimum 60 lbs. in Kopergaon. |
| Sholapore ... | ..... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest nearly completed; <i>jowari</i> 70-3, <i>bajri</i> 68-8 lbs. |
| Dhule ... | 4.5 (in seven talukas). | Rain injurious to cotton crops; wheat 161, <i>jowari</i> 97 lbs.; late <i>jowari</i> being reaped; cotton picking progressing; fever in seven and cattle-disease in eight talukas. |
| Kanara ... | 2.45 at Mudagod; 23 at Honore. | Second crop ready for harvest on coast; planting sugarcane plants; healthy above that; cattle-disease subsiding; common rice in Karwar 16, in district 151 score. |
| Rajkot ... | ..... | Weather hot and cloudy; health generally good; measles in Mirpur; slight fever in Lathi; <i>bajri</i> 42, <i>jowari</i> 50. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Heavy rain in Southern Mahratta Country injurious to cotton crops; prospects unchanged, otherwise public health fair, except in Sind, where fever, small-pox, and measles prevail. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Bengal—(Mar. 29th) | | |
| Chittagong | Nil | Weather warm; crops suffering for want of rain; small-pox and cattle-disease not yet abated. |
| Dacca | ·07 | Weather hotter; prospects of cultivation good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) | ·15 | No crops on ground; land being ploughed for early rice crops; cholera still lingers at Satkhira; health in rest of district generally good. |
| Moorshedabad | 1·00 | State and prospects of crops good; winter crops being harvested; ploughing for <i>aus</i> paddy going on fast; public health on the whole good. |
| Rajshahye | 1·36 | Heavy rain at Sadr station; sowing of indigo and <i>til</i> fairly going on; <i>boro dhan</i> being transplanted; outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops expected to be below average. |
| Burdwan | 1·33 | Weather tolerably cool; health fair. |
| Rungpore | ·42 | Weather cool; crops and health good. |
| Blugulpur | ·21 | Harvest of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; small-pox in Sadr Bonka and Sospool. |
| Purneah | 1·93 | Prospects of <i>khadoi</i> good; indigo good; <i>rabi</i> outturn on the whole good; extensive cultivation everywhere; health fair; rivers low. |
| Patna | ·59 | <i>Rabi</i> crops being harvested; prices stationary. |
| Durbhanga | ·53 | Harvest of <i>rabi</i> going on; crop uneven, but very good in many places; late rain is said to have damaged a good deal of mango blossom; prices stationary; health good. |
| Hazribagh | ·45 | Weather unseasonable; rain has damaged <i>mahowah</i> and mango; sugarcane promises well; <i>rabi</i> harvesting going on; prices of food-grains cheap; cholera appeared in Gowan thana, otherwise public health good. |
| Cuttack | 1·51 | Reaping of miscellaneous crops continues; cholera and small-pox prevail. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Some rain in most districts during the week, still wanted in a few places, especially in Chittagong; prospects generally good; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops progressing well; slight damage by heavy rain to cut crops and to <i>mehoa</i> and mango reported from a few places; preparation of lands for the ensuing crops progressing; indigo sowings generally well advanced, but in places retarded by the rain; sowings of barley and some millets and pulses have begun; prices favourable; health generally good. |
| N. W. Provinces and Oudh— | | |
| Allahabad (Mar. 30th) | An average of ·5 fell almost all over the district on 26th. | Heaviest rain in Bara, where most required; <i>rabi</i> harvest almost finished, average outturn; food-grains—irrigated 9 annas, dry 5; annas; measles, small-pox, and cholera still in district; prices on the whole stationary; wheat 20 ¹³ / ₁₆ , barley 31, gram 24 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ , coarse cleaned rice 16, unhusked rice 25, <i>bajra</i> 26 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ , and peas 31 seers. |
| Gorakhpur (") | Slight rain | Weather cloudy for the most part of the week; <i>rabi</i> being harvested, outturn good; prices low; markets well supplied; wheat 26, barley 50, gram 35, unhusked rice 39 seers. |
| Jhansi (") | 1·3 on the 25th and 26th. | <i>Rabi</i> nearly harvested, outturn good; prices low with tendency to fall; supplies sufficient; wheat 27, gram 33, <i>bajra</i> 23; health good. |
| Bareilly (") | Heavy rain on 19th and 20th, 1·1 (average). | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; wheat 19, barley 31, <i>bajra</i> 23, common rice 13, gram 20 seers per rupee. |
| Lucknow (") | ·2 at Sadr; ·7 at Mahanulganj. | Wind hurtful to crops in Khalian; about three-fourths mango crop injured; harvest going on, outturn poorer than was anticipated; health fair; <i>jwar</i> 32 seers. |
| Partabgarh (" 29th) | ..... | <i>Rabi</i> crops are being cut; new gram in the markets; small-pox is now decreasing; cattle-disease is also on the ebb. |
| Sitapur (" 30th) | ·1·0 average | If late rain succeeded by clear weather, no damage will be done to <i>rabi</i> , and good for sugarcane; health good; wheat 23, barley 32 seers. |
| Aligarh (") | General rain varying from 1·9 at Secunderabad to ·2 at Hathras. | Weather cool; <i>arhar</i> , barley, and rape being cut; indigo and <i>ohawa</i> being sown; health good; wheat 20, barley 28, <i>bejhar</i> 27, gram 20 seers per rupee. |
| Rae Bareilly (" 29th) | ·1 on 26th at Salone and Dighijaganj; less than a tenth at Rae Bareilly and Dallman. | About three-fourths of harvest over, yield, except on best chaumas land, very poor; opium injured by high wind; prices stationary; a rise in gram, barley, and <i>molhi</i> ; gram 19, <i>bajra</i> 20, wheat and <i>molhi</i> 21, <i>dhan</i> 24, <i>makra</i> 26, barley 27, <i>arhar</i> 28, <i>makai</i> 32 seers. |
| Benares (" 30th) | Rain on 26th, Chandauli ·7; Benares slight. | Crops almost entirely harvested, no damage done; weather getting much hotter; west winds; health good; supplies ample. |
| Meerut | Meerut 1·1; Ghaziabad ·8; Mowana 3·2; Sirhanua ·7; Hapur ·9; Baghpat ·9. | Weather now clear; gram and barley being harvested; health good; cheapest wheat 23, gram 23, barley 32, <i>bajra</i> 23, <i>jowar</i> 26, <i>arhar</i> 29 seers. |
| Agra | Rain in all parganas; as much as 1·1 in two parganas. | <i>Rabi</i> crops are being harvested; health improving; wheat 19, gram 22, barley 25, <i>bajra</i> 24, and <i>makka</i> 28 seers. |
| Moradabad | Unseasonable fall of rain on 26th. | Injury to barley, gram, and mangoes in places; general prospects continue favourable; prices steady. |
| Kumaon | Rain on 26th, 27th, and 28th. | Crops as yet very good; public health good; cattle murrain less; prices unchanged. |
| Saharanpur | Average rainfall 2·0. | Weather fine; prospects good; wheat 18, gram 18, barley 26, rice 10, <i>jowar</i> 28, <i>bajra</i> 21, and 23, <i>makai</i> 22, and <i>bejhar</i> 23 seers. |
| Farukhabad | Heavy wind and rain on the night of 26th. | Weather since bright; barley somewhat spoilt on threshing floor; wheat, opium, and tobacco have also suffered, and grain in parts injured by insects; prices—wheat 19-15-32, barley 27-8-32, gram 21-4-32, and <i>bajra</i> 27-8-32 seers. |
| Cawnpore | Rain from ·1 to ·7 in seven parganas; injurious to ripe crops. | Markets well stocked; health fair, but small-pox continues; prices slightly risen; wheat 20, barley 30, <i>bajra</i> 26, and <i>jowar</i> 27 seers. |
| Fyzabad | 1·4 | Harvesting going on; sugarcane being sown; mango crop destroyed. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen over the whole of the provinces, causing some damage to the mangoes and to crops on the threshing floors; <i>rabi</i> outturn generally good, but poorer than was expected in Lucknow and Rae Bareilly; prices slightly risen in Cawnpore, but falling in Jhansi, Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut, and stationary elsewhere; general health good, but measles, small-pox, and cholera continue in Allahabad; small-pox continues in Cawnpore, but is decreasing in Partabgarh; cattle-disease decreasing both in Partabgarh and Kumaon. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| Punjab—(Mar. 29th) | | |
| Delhi | 4 | Prospects and health good. |
| Hissar | 4 | Crops thriving; prices stationary; health good. |
| Umballa | 8 | Crops good; health fair. |
| Jullundur | 10 | Crops fair; prices steady; health good. |
| Lahore ..... | ..... | Crops and health good. |
| Ferozepore | 8 | Crops good. |
| Sialkot ..... | ..... | Crops and health good. |
| Rawalpindi ..... | ..... | Crops average; health good. |
| Peshawar ..... | ..... | Prospects improving. |
| Mooltan ..... | ..... | Crops very good; health good. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ..... | ..... | Crops and health good; prices rising. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects good throughout the province. | | |
| Central Provinces—(Mar. 30th) | | |
| Nagpur | 29 | Several thunder-storms; grain in transit, not yet stored, has been somewhat damaged by rain; health good; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore | 111 | Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> crops progressing; wheat 25-10 and rice 15-5 seers. |
| Saugor | 85 | Cloudy at times; harvesting continues; wheat 27 seers. |
| Seoni | 171 | Recent heavy showers stopped harvest operations and injured wheat. |
| Hoshangabad | 99 | Cloudy; crops slightly damaged by hail-storm; health good. |
| Raipur (Mar. 26th) | 272 | Close and cloudy, with heavy showers; <i>rabi</i> harvest almost completed; cattle-disease reported; rice 37 and wheat 43 seers. |
| Sambalpur („ 24th) | 14 | Heavy showers with thunder; cholera reported in some parts; rice 1 maund 12 seers. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain reported from all districts except Nimar; heavy showers in Nagpur division and Chhattisgarh, some small damage caused to crops and grain in the open; cholera in Bilaspur and Sambalpur, elsewhere public health good. | | |
| British Burma—(Mar. 26th) | | |
| Akyab ..... | ..... | Small-pox continues in town, but is not spreading, otherwise public health good; no cattle-disease reported. |
| Rangoon ..... | ..... | Small-pox continues, otherwise public health good. |
| Bassein | Nil | Total rainfall 62; public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; weather warm and lazy. |
| Prome | Nil | Total rainfall 04; slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair. |
| Aithkerst (Moulmein) | Nil | Public health good. |
| Toungoo | Nil | Total rainfall 15; public health good. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> With the exception of small-pox, which, though on the decline, continues in Arakan and Paga, public health is generally good. | | |
| Assam—(Mar. 30th) | | |
| Gauhati | 86 | Weather seasonable; sowing of <i>asa</i> crop favourable; small-pox reported from Mouza Luki. |
| Sylhet | 14 | Prospects excellent; cattle-disease reported from Karungaj. |
| Cachar | 13 | Weather getting warm; cattle-disease somewhat increasing in Lakhimpur, 4,353 ascertained deaths up to date in the district; cultivation of <i>asa</i> crop commenced; common rice 20 seers per rupee; health good. |
| Dibrugarh | 85 | Days warm; occasional showers; winter crops harvested; sowing of <i>asa</i> continues; district healthy. |
| Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 31st) | | |
| Bangalore ..... | ..... | Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever and cattle-disease prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary. |
| Coorg ..... | ..... | Threshing rice almost completed; coffee prospects good. |
| Berar & Hyderabad (Mar. 30th) | | |
| Amraoti | 13 | Violent hail-storm on 26th, now clear and fair; wheat 20 and <i>jowari</i> 38 seers. |
| Akola ..... | ..... | Weather rainy and cloudy; <i>rabi</i> crops still being harvested. |
| Hyderabad (Mar. 31st) ..... | ..... | Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops concluded; <i>tabi</i> in good condition, except where water in taluks has fallen too low; no sickness; prices—coarse rice 101, wheat 141, yellow <i>jowari</i> 231, white <i>jowari</i> 211, and <i>bajra</i> 27 seers per current sicca rupee. |
| Central India States—(Mar. 30th) | | |
| Indore ..... | ..... | Weather seasonable; health and prospects good. |
| Morar (Gwalior) | 77 | Weather seasonable; prospects unaltered; health good. |
| Sutta | 28 | Rather unseasonable. |
| Rutlam ..... | ..... | Report not received. |
| Neemuch | 26 | Weather hot; public health good. |
| Goma ..... | ..... | Report not received. |
| Bhopal | 95 | Weather cloudy and showery; prospects of crops favourable; public health good. |
| Agar | Slight showers | Health and prospects good. |
| Nowgong | 23 | Health fair. |
| Munpur | 35 | Weather cloudy; small-pox prevalent. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Rajputana— | | |
| Abu (Mar. 30th) | ..... | Occasionally cloudy and cool, especially in the morning. |
| Sirohee („ 27th) |3 | Rain with hail; all small tanks dry; health good; crops cut; cloudy, and high winds. |
| Marwar („ 25th) | Occasional sprinklings. | Tanks all empty, wells resorted to; fever and cough to some extent; crops good; cloudy, vivid lightning; prices firm. |
| Meywar ( „ „ ) | ..... | Tanks, wells, health, and crops good; wheat being cut. |
| Harrowsee („ 26th) | 42 in Deoli; 51 in Kotah; and 12 in Tonk. | Stormy; crops suffered, especially opium; small-pox prevalent. |
| Jhallawar | ..... | Report not received. |
| Ajmere |2 | High winds and storms; a little hail; health good. |
| Jaypore | ..... | Report not received. |
| Bhartpore | ..... | Report not received. |
| Ulwur | ..... | Cloudy and rainy; weather bad for harvest operations; chest diseases still reported. |

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 15. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 11th March, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble G. F. Mewburn.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Maharájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the third Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873, be passed. He said that, on the last occasion, when

the report of the Select Committee had been taken into consideration, he gave a brief explanation of the changes which had been made in the Bill; but, if any hon'ble member wished for any further explanations, he should be happy to give them to the best of his ability.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FORT WILLIAM MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better government of Fort William be taken into consideration. He said that the principal change made in the Bill was to transfer to the Governor General in Council and the Commander-in-Chief the powers conferred on the Local Government by the Bill as it was originally introduced. Fort William had never been considered to be under the superintendence of the Local Government; and the Select Committee had, therefore, transferred the exercise of the powers under the Act to the Governor General in Council. There was another slight change in the first section of the Bill, so as to make it clear that sutlers and followers should be amenable to the jurisdiction under the Act, whether they were subject to military law or not. In the next place, the schedule of the Bill had been considerably altered; but the changes which had been made in it were rather of a formal than of a substantive character. It appeared doubtful whether the schedule covered all the offences which were included in the regulations for the government of the Fort which now existed. The wording of the schedule had been somewhat enlarged, and it now covered all the existing Fort-regulations; but, as it appeared necessary to make provision for future contingencies, it was provided that the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, might make rules relating, not only to matters included in the schedule, but to other matters of a like nature. Another change had been made in the sixth section of the Bill, with regard to which he should have something to say when he moved the amendment of which he had given notice. At present he begged to move that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS then moved that, in section 6 of the Bill, the words "non-commissioned officer or" be omitted. He said that these words were not in the draft of the Bill as originally introduced, but were introduced because the Committee were under the impression that the military authorities desired that non-commissioned officers should be vested with the power of making arrests without warrant. It had subsequently, however, been ascertained that the military authorities did not desire to press the proposal to invest every non-commissioned officer with this general power, though it would always be in the power of the Governor General in Council to confer upon any non-commissioned officer the right to arrest under this section.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. The Bill had been published in the Gazette, and the Select Committee were of opinion that the changes made by them were not of sufficient importance to require re-publication. If the Council concurred in this view, he believed there was no reason why the Bill should not be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ALLUVION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the second Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, and for other purposes. He said

that this very exceptional piece of legislation had been found, in the working of it, to require amendment in several particulars; but the amendments were not of very great importance, with the exception of one, relating to the registration of documents. Some practical difficulty had arisen on this point, and it had been found that it would be quite sufficient, instead of the documents in question being registered and a copy kept in full, if they were simply ear-marked to prevent any falsification after a certain date. In working the Act, the Special Judge appointed for its superintendence brought to notice certain other alterations necessary for the working of the Act, and the suggestions made were considered by the Government of Bombay with the aid of their law officers, and the result was that MR. GIBBS had now to ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act. Should leave be given to introduce the Bill, he should then further apply to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, to enable him to introduce the Bill and refer it to a Select Committee. It was very necessary that the Bill should be introduced before the Council proceeded to Simla.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS then introduced the Bill, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Grant, Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories be taken into consideration. He said that it would be desirable, perhaps, that he should notice briefly the changes that had been made in this Bill in Select Committee, as there had been no discussion of its provisions since the Report was presented last year.

The first change to be noticed was with regard to the definition of "factory." Those Members who were in the Council at the time when the Bill was introduced would, no doubt, remember that there had been some discussion on the subject of this definition. The matter had been further discussed in the Select Committee, and the conclusion arrived at was that a factory should be defined to mean any premises where work was carried on for not less than four months in the year, with the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power, and where not less than 100 persons were employed at one time. He supposed that the Committee could hardly have framed any definition which would not be open to criticism; but it had been hoped that the definition given in the Bill would include all factories to which it was desirable that the law should apply, and sufficiently exclude all temporary workshops and other places in which children were employed for too limited a time to make protection necessary. It was now urged that the definition went too far in respect of one or two industries; but, if the amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson proposed to move should be carried, the definition proposed would, if he recollected rightly, be no longer objected to by any of the Local Governments.

The next point mentioned in the Report was that Crown factories had been brought under the operation of the Act, which followed in this respect the British law on the subject. This had been another subject of discussion when the Bill was introduced, and the conclusion to which the Committee had come on full consideration was, that Crown factories should be brought within the scope of the Act, but that the power to exempt them temporarily, in cases

of emergency, should be reserved to the Government. It was quite necessary that such power should be reserved in order to avoid great inconvenience and mischief. It would be sufficient to instance the case of the Mint, and of the powder and gun manufactories in time of war, to show the necessity for such a provision.

He now came to section 7 of the Bill. It would be seen that the Committee had abolished the distinction which had existed in the Bill as originally introduced, between "children" and "young persons," and that the time for the employment of young children had been extended from six to nine hours. He would briefly explain the reasons for these changes. The Bill in its original shape had allowed "young persons" to be employed for eight hours, and "children" for only six, the last-mentioned provision being in accordance with the English law. On closer examination, however, there appeared to be good reasons for extending the time of employment of children in this country. In the first place, it was beyond question that factory-labour in India was not so severe or continuous as at home. Then, at home, a child who worked in a mill for six hours was obliged by law also to attend school for three hours of the day, and he was, therefore, employed in one shape or the other for nine hours out of the twenty-four. In this country, supposing that children were not employed for more than six hours, it could hardly be expected, in the existing state of education, that they would attend any school, because a great many of them would have no school within reach which they could attend, and because, if they had, it was extremely improbable that their parents would send them to it. If they were not allowed to remain in the factory, they would either be turned out to absolute idleness or to seek for manual labour elsewhere. A further consideration, and one entitled to much weight, was that, if the labour of children were limited to six hours, great facilities would be given for evading the law. Mills in this country never worked for less than twelve or fourteen hours, and it would be impossible to prevent a child who had worked six hours in one factory from going to work six hours in another. He said that it was impossible to prevent this, because any elaborate system of registration and inspection, by which a check might be put upon it, would lead to worse evils than the evasion of the law itself. Those were the grounds on which the hours for the labour of children had been extended, and the majority of the Committee thought that nine hours was not too great an extension, provided that one hour's interval was allowed during that time for food and rest. This extension having been determined on, there was no longer any object in maintaining a distinction between young persons and children.

A few words would not be out of place as to the manner in which it was intended that the Act should be worked. The great object of the Committee had been to reduce to the utmost possible degree all interference with the employers of labour. With this object the Bill provided that, if an Inspector found a child employed in any factory whom he believed to be under the prescribed minimum limit of age, or a person employed as an adult whom he believed to be a child within the meaning of the Bill, he might prohibit the employment of such child, unless the employer could produce a certificate showing the child to be of proper age, from a duly empowered surgeon, and that such prohibition should remain in force until the necessary certificate was obtained. If the mill-owner employed such child or person after the prohibition without obtaining a certificate, he would be liable to prosecution. It would be seen from this that no mill or factory owner would be exposed to trouble from the law, unless he acted in neglect or defiance of a warning. As in mills and other factories the work was generally carried on for twelve hours and often for more, it would be necessary to employ the children in shifts. The Inspector, therefore, had only to know to what shift a child belonged, and to ascertain that a shift never worked for more than nine hours, in order to satisfy himself that no child was being employed for more than the time allowed.

There was one point in the Bill connected with the provision of an hour's interval in the day's work which had been the subject of some criticism, and which MR. COLVIN might briefly explain. The Bill provided that the times at which the intervals from labour should be allowed, and the length of each interval, should be fixed by the Local Governments for each factory after ascer-

taining, as far as possible, the existing practice in such factory and the wishes of the occupier thereof. It had, apparently, been understood by some of those concerned that the Committee meant that the Local Government should, of its own motion, regulate and determine for each factory the intervals to be allowed for rest and food. But what the Committee had intended, and what the Act allowed, was that in each factory the owner should himself determine the period or periods of rest and give notice thereof to the Inspector, and, if there were no reason to object to them, that the Local Government should declare that those should be the intervals allowed. That was the intention of the Act, and Mr. COLVIN thought that the Committee could scarcely have gone farther to meet the wishes of the mill-owners. It was necessary that the intervals allowed for food and rest should be given at fixed and stated times; otherwise, it would be impossible to ascertain by any inspection whether the provisions of the law on this subject were being complied with.

A further point to be mentioned was that the Bill gave power to the Local Government to require a register to be kept of children employed in a factory; such a provision would be necessary to the successful working of the law. He did not think much explanation was needed in regard to the provisions of the Bill relating to the fencing of machinery; this part of the Bill had met with general approval. He might, however, by way of showing that such a provision was not unnecessary, refer to a statement he had received through the kindness of the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, showing the number of accidents in mills in the town and its suburbs during the year 1879. In the town there had been 19 accidents and three deaths, and in the suburbs 21 accidents and one death. It was clear, therefore, that provisions for the proper fencing of machinery were not wholly uncalled for.

He had thus far turned his attention to what the Committee had done: it might be desirable to say one or two words regarding what the Committee had not done. It had not provided for other matters relating to factory-control, such as ventilation and sanitation. Both in Bombay and Madras, opinions had been given in favour of doing something in this direction; but, after full deliberation, the Committee thought that no such necessity had been shown to exist as would justify their proposing to add anything on these subjects to the general Act which they were considering. The Committee were informed that, in Bombay at any rate, the Municipal Act allowed the Government sufficient power in these matters. Even if that should not be the case, they still were of opinion that these matters had better be dealt with by local legislation, and that there was no occasion to insert them in the present Bill, which was intended to apply to the whole of India.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJÁ JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he had had the honour of serving on the Select Committee, but he was free to confess that he was not altogether in favour of the Bill which was now before the Council. He was humbly of opinion that any authoritative intervention between labour and capital in a country where manufacturing industry was in its infancy was not at all desirable. It appeared, however, that, in Bombay, competition among the factories had come to such a stage that legislative interference in the interest of the operatives was considered by the Local Government to be very much needed, though, as he understood, there was considerable difference of opinion among the outside public. On the other hand, the Bengal Government and intelligent public opinion here held that such a measure was not only unnecessary, but that it would be positively injurious. European capital and European energy were being gradually drawn into this country to its immense advantage, and any uncalled for legislative intervention between labour and capital was, it was believed, sure to operate as a check in that direction, and such a result could not but be considered as a misfortune to the country. The best course, no doubt, under existing circumstances, would have been to have maintained the permissive character of the Bill as it was originally framed, and to have allowed discretion to the several Local Governments to extend it to their respective Provinces, according to their local necessities. He might here observe that, in matters of far greater importance, Local Governments were allowed the fullest exercise of their discretion, and surely a question

of this nature could have been safely left in their hands. The majority of the Select Committee on this Bill had, however, decided that it would be unjust to impose restrictions on Bombay, and allow other provinces to enjoy exemption from them; that was to say, because the peculiar condition of one province needed a certain law, the rest of the country must, perforce, be subjected to it, though the result might be injurious; or, in other words, to suit the requirements of one province, other provinces must suffer. He confessed that he did not see the justice of this decision. India was a vast country, and the circumstances and conditions of the different parts varied as much, perhaps, as their geographical position. What might be good for one part of the country could not necessarily be good for another, and in the practical administration of the country the Government fully recognised this principle. It was contended that the restrictions were so moderate that they could not but be needed in any part of the country. In Bengal, in the absence of any great competition, self-interest led the capitalist as well as the labourer to work in harmony and with mutual good-will, and any legislative interference, he submitted, was wholly uncalled for. But forced legislation of the kind contemplated might, on the contrary, create friction and discord, by tempting both classes to stand too rigidly on their respective legal rights, and thus, perhaps, strangle a young industry which had opened the means of livelihood to thousands of the poorer classes of this province. He would, therefore, strongly, but respectfully, deprecate such superfluous legislation. In conclusion, he begged to observe that, if the amendments of which he saw notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson were carried, they would, no doubt, to a certain extent, modify the effect of the Bill; but he must be permitted to say that he should prefer if the original permissive character of the Bill be preserved in its integrity.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR suggested that it would simplify matters if further discussion was postponed until the amendments were moved, of which notice had been given.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT agreed with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, but observed at the same time that he could not rule any member to be out of order who desired to speak on the Motion then before the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said the Council would observe that there were several amendments in his name which he would move in the order in which they came. He had listened with attention to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, and, though he did not wish at this point to continue the discussion which had been raised as to the principle of the Bill, he would, prior to introducing his amendments, submit that it would be in the recollection of the Council that, when the proposal was first made for a measure for regulating labour in factories, it was of a very much more stringent nature than anything which was now in the Bill. At any rate, the Government of India were in possession of a great deal of information in the reports from the different officers, which, if they were all carried out, would have imposed restrictions of a very wide and large character, not only as regards labour in factories, but in connection with ventilation, sanitation and other matters, which might have entailed frequent and detailed inspection and interference. Even now, after the report of the Select Committee, when two years had been given to the consideration of the measure, in proposing to consider the report the Government of India had taken into consideration many points which were brought to notice in the later reports in connection with the Bill; and no one would pretend to say that the introduction of the amendments which he was about to move would not materially and very largely reduce the nature and extent of the supervision to be exercised. Everything he would now urge in the way of amendments was in the direction of relaxation and reduction of the restrictive character of the Bill, in the desire to meet the reasonable wishes of those who objected to a very stringent measure, while still maintaining the view of the Government that some kind of legislation was necessary to protect those who could not protect themselves. With these remarks he would proceed to move the amendments.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, in the short title to the Bill, the figures "1881" be substituted for "1880."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, to the first section, the following clause be added, namely :—

"and shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881."

He said that it was contemplated originally that as soon as the Bill was passed it should come into operation. But, considering the novel character of the Bill in this country, and that arrangements would have to be made for giving effect to the law, and that millowners, agents and managers would need to acquaint themselves with the requirements of the Bill, it was thought that a few months' time should be given to make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, in the definition of "factory," after the word "premises," the words "other than premises situated on, and used solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation," be inserted. He said that the suggestions to exempt tea and coffee plantations from the operation of the Bill came from Madras and Assam. Sir Steuart Bayley, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in reporting upon the Bill, represented that it would be very desirable to exclude tea-estates in Assam from the operation of the law, because, practically, in such cases the work was done almost entirely out of doors; it was not confined to the limits of a close factory; and, if the law was extended to tea-factories in Assam, it would be applied to work done under very different circumstances from the labour required in cotton, jute, and other factories in India.

The Hon'ble Member read extracts from Sir Steuart Bayley's report in support of his contention, and concluded by saying that the considerations which applied to labour in tea-estates were in the same sense applicable to coffee-plantations. The Government had reports from competent authorities in Madras to this effect.

The Hon'ble MR. MEWBURN said he thought that indigo-factories should be included in this amendment. Including the process of packing, the manufacturing season in indigo-factories extended over four months, and, as the Bill now stood, those factories would come under the operation of the Act. It appeared to him that the same arguments which applied to the exemption from the Bill of tea-estates would apply to indigo-factories, and the exemption was the more desirable because there was an increasing amount of machinery now being used in the indigo-industry.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR supported the suggestion made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Mewburn. He had, in fact, himself intended an amendment of this sort, but he had consulted one of the leading indigo-firms in this city as to whether the exception, in the definition, of factories which were not worked for more than four months would be sufficient to exclude indigo-factories, and the reply he got was that the actual process of manufacture was very seldom carried on beyond ninety days; and the assumption was that the Select Committee, in making that exception, had the case of indigo-factories in view when they adopted the period of four months. But since then notice had been given of an amendment including the processes of transport and sale, and it appeared that the adoption of that amendment might bring the whole manufacturing process in indigo-factories within the scope of the Act, and he, therefore, considered it necessary specially to exempt indigo-factories from the operation of the Bill. He did not understand that it was ever intended to bring the manufacture of indigo under the Act; it was carried on chiefly in open places and often in the open air, and it seemed to be a sort of labour which had no relation to labour in ordinary factories, and no complaint had ever been received which would warrant interference with the indigo-industry. He believed machinery was now used for beating up the indigo in the vats, where formerly labourers would continue up to their waists in water for hours, and

machinery had also been used for some time for pumping water into the vats, but in neither case would children be brought into contact with machinery.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN remarked that the Select Committee had not intended to include either indigo-factories or cotton-ginning factories within the scope of the Bill; in point of fact, it was thought that the exception as to four months would exclude both those descriptions of manufactories. But if, as he understood from what had fallen from the hon'ble Mr. Mewburn, the period of four months mentioned in the definition was not sufficient to except them, he knew of no reason why they should not be expressly exempted from the operation of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON having declared his willingness to accept the suggestion of the hon'ble Mr. Mewburn, the amendment was put and agreed to in the following modified form:—

“that in the definition of factory, after the word premises, the words ‘(other than indigo-factories or premises situated on, and used solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation)’ be inserted.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, in the same definition, after the word “use,” the words “transport or sale” be inserted. He said that these words were proposed to be included with the acquiescence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and were necessary to secure the application of the Act, not only to the manufacture of every article for local use, but also for articles intended for transport or sale: they gave completion to the section, and were necessary to secure that full effect should be given to the operation of the law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, for the words “eight years” and “fourteen years,” wherever they occurred, the words “seven years” and “twelve years,” respectively, be substituted; and that, for the words “eight or fourteen years,” in section 16, the words “seven or twelve years” be substituted. He said that it was an important amendment. It reduced the age of the employed from eight and fourteen years, the period during which protection was afforded under the Bill, to seven and twelve years, respectively. As hon'ble members would see, the proposal was all in the direction of leniency towards the employer; and as it had been represented to the Government that the age of seven was more in consonance with the practice of the employment of children in this country, and that the reduction of the age would remove some difficulties in giving effect to the law, the Government was willing to concede the point.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, for the word “shall,” in the first line of section 3, the words “may in its discretion” be substituted. He said that section 3 of the Bill related to the appointment of Inspectors. The Bill as it stood required the Local Government to appoint an Inspector for carrying out the purposes of the Act, and in default of such appointment the Magistrate of the district, in virtue of his office, would be the Inspector of the district. As originally contemplated, the second clause of the section was intended to meet the case of factories outside the Presidency-towns. If a single factory existed in a district, it would have been unnecessary and undesirable to appoint a special Inspector for work which might be as usefully and satisfactorily done by the Magistrate of the district and his subordinate officers. It had been represented to the Government of India, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that, in carrying out the Act in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, he would desire very much to be left more free in the selection and appointment of the agents he would employ in carrying out the law. In his opinion, the requirements of the law would be more satisfactorily attained with less objection as to interference, and in a way which would go far to meet any opposition which might be raised by the proprietors and managers of mills, if the work of supervision and inspection was in the hands of an officer of Govern-

ment who had the general executive authority in the town and its suburbs, and who would be under the orders of the Local Government in carrying out the details connected with this measure. It seemed to Mr. THOMPSON that, even if the section had remained as it now was, it would always have been in the power of a Local Government to proceed by way of appointing the Magistrate of the district to do this duty. Although the first clause of the section made it obligatory upon the Local Government to appoint an Inspector, it said that the Government should appoint such person as it might think fit to perform the duties of that office; and he did not know whether it would not have been quite competent, if the Local Government thought the Magistrate to be the best person to be so appointed, to say that the Magistrate of the district should be, within the limits of his jurisdiction, an Inspector of factories for the purposes of the Act. However, to make it quite clear that option would be given to the Local Government in this matter, the Government of India was willing to accede to the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor by eliminating the obligatory provision of the first clause of the section and leaving it to the discretion of the Local Government either to appoint a special Inspector, or to invest the Magistrate of the district with power to supervise the working of the law.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR thought it well to explain why he laid stress on the alteration of section 3. He, and he thought everybody on this side of India, had the strongest possible objection to the appointment of a special officer as an Inspector. They felt that it would be very difficult to find proper persons to fill the office, and, if such appointments were made obligatory, the Government would in all probability soon be brought into a state of antagonism with the owners and managers of all the factories in the Province. No doubt, it was supposed that the option of appointing a Magistrate to be the Inspector was included in the section, but he could not believe that that was the real intention of the section; for in that case a distinction would not have been drawn between Inspectors specially appointed and Magistrates acting as such in default of such special appointment: the section would not have gone on to say that, where no Inspector was appointed, the Magistrate of the district should be *ex officio* the Inspector. If, under the section as it stood, the Local Government had the option of appointing a Magistrate to be the Inspector, it would entirely meet his views, but he was advised that that was not the legal construction of the section. HIS HONOUR thought the Magistrate was the proper person to be entrusted with the duties of Inspector under the Act, and he was sure that no owner of a factory would raise any objection to casual inspection of a factory and its machinery by a responsible and highly-paid officer of Government like the Magistrate, and the Government would feel satisfied that the inspection so made would be an honest and good and proper inspection. He hoped and believed that the amendment now proposed would fully satisfy the manufacturing interests in Bengal. He considered it of great importance that this question should be settled: it had now been agitated for five years, and he hoped that this would be a real and lasting settlement of the question, and not a mere postponement of the agitation. He thought this section as it was now proposed to be amended would answer all the purposes of the Government, and afford quite sufficient security to the manufacturing interests of the community, to the employer and labourer.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT remarked that, in his judgment, he thought that it would be perfectly open to the Local Government, even if the section had not been altered, to have appointed a District Magistrate to act as an Inspector. He did not wish to put any interpretation of a legal nature upon the point, because he should thereby be going beyond his proper sphere in the presence of legal gentlemen much more competent to speak than he was; but he thought it was perfectly clear that the first paragraph of the section left it entirely free to the Local Government to appoint any person whom it thought fit, and, consequently, as it appeared to him, the Local Government, if it wished, might in every case appoint a District Magistrate to discharge the duties of Inspector. However, as he found that there was a doubt upon that subject in the mind of his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, he was quite willing to agree to such an amendment as would clear up any possibility

of doubt upon the point, especially as his hon'ble friend had pointed out the difficulty which would arise in this country in obtaining really competent men, except at great cost, to fill the individual and special office of Inspector under the proposed Act.

HIS EXCELLENCY, therefore, had no difficulty in acceding to the amendment suggested by his hon'ble friend, and which he believed only made more clear what would have been in the power of any Local Government under the Bill as sent up by the Select Committee.

He had only one more remark to make, and that was that, while he was perfectly willing to agree to that amendment, he was certainly not prepared to give up inspection altogether, because to do so would be to give up that without which all experience showed that any measure of this kind would be a perfectly dead letter. As to the persons who exercised the inspection, HIS EXCELLENCY was most anxious to leave that to the discretion of Local Governments, being quite confident that, when the Bill was passed, they would put its provisions into fair and proper execution.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. KENNEDY withdrew the Motion that, to section one, the following words should be added, namely :—

“except the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.”

He said that, after the amendments which had been made in the Bill, and after His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had expressed his willingness to accept the Bill as it now stood, he did not feel justified in moving it.

The Hon'ble MR. KENNEDY then moved that, in section two, in the definition of “factory,” at the end of the first clause, before the word “and,” the words “composed wholly or in part of cotton” be added. He said that there seemed to him to be some kind of evidence that, in cotton-factories, evils had sprung up in the treatment of the children who were employed in them. He did not say that the evidence was very large, but still the authorities at Bombay seemed to be satisfied that a case had been made out with respect to the factories there, all of which, or almost all of which, were cotton-factories. As far as he could discover, in the manufactories established on this side of India, no such complaints seemed to have been raised or substantiated. At one time it was proposed that the extension of the Bill should be entirely in the discretion of the Local Government, so that where evils occurred they could be repressed. Where it was necessary that the Bill should be brought into operation, there the Act without further legislation might have been enforced. That, however, seemed to have been displeasing to the inhabitants of Bombay. There the industry was one which, at any rate in the opinion of the local authorities, did require legislation. But here the manufacture of cotton existed to a comparatively very limited extent. The Bombay people protested vigorously and earnestly against the partial application of the law. They maintained that they would have been subjected to a disadvantage while the manufacturers of Bengal would be exempt from any restriction; in point of fact, that there should have been perfect equality in capacity of construction between the two Presidencies. MR. KENNEDY was not sure that that was an absolutely conclusive argument. If Bengal had so worked its labourers that regulation of factories was not necessary, it was hard that its manufactures should be made to bear a part of the inconvenience caused by the greater rapacity of the Bombay mill-owners; and, as far as he could discover, the owners of manufactories here had not given ground to say that these restrictive regulations were required. The effect of his amendment would be that, leaving equality between the two Presidencies, the legislation would only affect those who were supposed to have made it necessary. Besides, there was this great and unusual advantage for the future quiet and well-being of the manufacturers here. Manufactures, other than cotton, which were conducted in this country, were not in general likely to interfere with any great and powerful manufacturing interest in England. There could be little doubt that the manufacturers of England had looked upon the cotton-manufactures of India with by no means a friendly eye. He did not say that motives of personal interest actuated those who suggested

restrictive measures of this kind, but hon'ble members knew how much personal interest tended to induce persons to take a strong view in any matter; and one could easily understand that restrictive measures in respect to the employment of children would affect the owners of cotton-mills in Manchester when those children were permitted to be employed without restriction in rival establishments. MR. KENNEDY had no personal interest in any species of manufacture in India. He had seen too frequently the result of the tendency to intervention on the part of the legislature in India to make him think it a very safe mode of investment for himself; he had, therefore, studiously avoided it; but he was anxious to see, as far as possible, the industry of the half-starved population of the country developed. He thought that, where the legislature found wages at the miserable rate that they were in most parts of India, anything which could give greater employment they ought carefully to avoid discouraging; and therefore it was that he was anxious, as far as possible, to reduce the action of the Bill, which could hardly, in his mind, fail to exercise a dangerous influence on the further extension of manufactures.

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT said that the amendment before the Council seemed to him to raise the whole question whether the Bill should be permissive in its character or compulsory, or, as he preferred to say, universal in its application. He had been much impressed with what had fallen from his friend Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore as regards the industries of the country, but, as a member of the Select Committee, MR. GRANT could assure the Council that the considerations which had been brought forward by the hon'ble member had not been lost sight of. It had been thoroughly recognized that the population of this country was almost entirely dependent upon the produce of the land; some, indeed, thought it was fast outgrowing the resources of the land; and the dread was always present that, unless some timely remedy was provided, nature would restore the balance by some terrible calamity. The Committee had been fully alive to these considerations. But there were other important matters to be thought of on the other side of the question. In the first place, there were representations from the Bombay Millowners Association and other public bodies to which Mr. Kennedy had referred, and with His Excellency the President's permission he would read extracts from some of them which, the Council would see, went further than his hon'ble and learned friend might have led the Council to understand. The Punā Sarvajani Sabhā thus put the case:—

"Such permissive enactments of measures by the Imperial legislature are always fraught with great disadvantages. The measure, if necessary in principle, must be made obligatory upon all provinces of India. The adoption of the other course leaves the responsibility of introducing such measures upon the local executive authorities, which responsibility ought not to be laid upon them; and, what is worse, it burdens particular provinces by placing them at a relative disadvantage to the other provinces of the Empire. If the measure is only called for by the circumstances of one province, the local legislature, influenced as it is more directly by local opinion, should be entrusted with the responsibility of enacting a purely local law. The necessity of protecting children from overwork is, if real, universal, and should be recognized and legislated upon as such. Even as it is, the law will not affect mills established in the Native States of Haidarābād, Indore, Bhaunagar and other places, and will thus favour these mills at the expense of those in British territory. To increase the partial character of the enactment advisedly, by making it forcible to apply the measure to Bombay and not to Madras or Bengal, will still further aggravate this injustice. In the general interests of the country, we submit the permissive character of the enactment must be expunged and the measure made universally applicable to all provinces."

Then there was a similar representation from the Millowners Association, subsequent to the publication of the Select Committee's report:—

"The Bill, as originally proposed, would have been a grave injustice to the Bombay factories, which would have been placed under a serious, if not ruinous, disability in their competition with other places in India, into which it was apparently the intention of the Local Governments not to introduce the proposed law. The views of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General, therefore, on this point have the entire approval of the Association."

It seemed to MR. GRANT that these were pleas which, in common fairness, the Committee could not pass over. The term "permissive" had a very seductive sound, conveying a sense of fair dealing and adaptation to local circumstances, which gained for it much popular favour. But it must not be forgot-

ten that permission to some meant additional restrictions to others, and in no case could it be right to permit what the law declared to be wrong. If it was wrong that children should be worked more than a certain number of hours on one side of India; if it was wrong that machinery should remain unfenced and unguarded; similar practices must equally be condemned in Calcutta and everywhere else. These were some of the considerations which prevailed with the Select Committee in recommending that the operation of the Bill should be made compulsory or universally applicable.

There was only one other point, as to the origin of the Bill, to which he (Mr. GRANT) would wish to refer. He could find no trace of its alleged origin in representations from the Manchester Millowners. He would refer to a debate which took place in the House of Lords in 1875 on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury. It would appear that attention had been first drawn to the subject in a report upon factories by Mr. Redgrave, and very possibly Miss Carpenter's mission to India had something to do with the agitation which arose on the subject. She, no doubt, discovered that some of the factories in India were open to the objections which had been brought against the unrestricted employment of children in English factories. The result was that a commission of enquiry sat at Bombay, and took a great deal of evidence and discovered the existence of some abuses. There had been no such commission on this side of India, and it was quite possible that, if there had been, it would not have discovered the abuses which existed in Bombay; it was also very possible that in some of the inferior factories the management, if not so bad as in Bombay, might have been found to be no better. No doubt some of the better factories in and near Calcutta were as well managed as was possible. He himself had the pleasure of visiting some of these factories last year; and certainly nothing could have been better kept or more satisfactory to the eye. But human nature was very much the same in Calcutta as in Bombay; and it would be very sanguine to expect that there were no abuses in factory-management here. He would only add that, if any body found reason to complain of the present Bill, he had only to compare its provisions with those which existed in any other part of the world in order to satisfy himself of the very mild character of the present legislation.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON said that, though the amendment of his hon'ble and learned friend was directed simply to confining the application of the Bill to cotton-factories, in his speech, and in the observations which had fallen from the hon'ble member who had just spoken, the general question had been raised as to the permissive or compulsory character of the Bill. Mr. THOMPSON had very little to add as regards the question of principle to what the last speaker had already stated to the Council. If the hon'ble member's amendment was carried, it was obvious that, while the law would have a general application in Bombay, where cotton-factories abounded, its operation on this side of India would be extremely limited. Now, it was contended by the Bombay Government, on representations which appeared clear and convincing, that the exclusive or partial application of the Bill to any one place or presidency would be an unreasonable application of the law. The objection taken by the learned mover of the amendment, that there were factories on this side of India to which no kind of restrictive legislation should be applied, might be generally true on the assumption that the work in factories here was humanely and properly conducted. But he (Mr. THOMPSON) wished to remind the Council that the Bill in its present form was one of the most lenient and slightly restrictive which could possibly be framed; and that, in dealing with the necessity for protecting children of tender years against over-work and oppressive work, the Council had good justification for the procedure in the several representations which had been made while the Bill had been under consideration; and, if the fact was admitted that in many places young children were over-worked and confined to their labour for hours beyond reasonable limits, the Bill, if it was to be enforced at all, should be applied everywhere where children of those years were employed. If the mills on this side of India had not been proved to be badly conducted,—he believed from all he had heard that they were conducted in the most satisfactory manner,—still the very fact that children between the ages of seven and

twelve were employed in such factories, the medical testimony being very conclusive as to the hours beyond which such children could not be allowed to labour without injury to their health, made it the duty of Government to exercise such interference as was needful to regulate their labour in factories of every description. Dr. Blake, an officer of large medical experience, found a case in which children were made to work for thirteen hours a day, and the time allowed for rest and meals was insufficient. He found a large percentage of the children in a reduced condition, the percentage of such children being three times larger in factory-children than in others. Mr. Thompson thought that no one would dispute the fact that children of the age to which the Bill applied were much too young to be employed on continued labour in mills at the discretion of employers. The eagerness of severe competition on one side, and the cupidity of parents on the other, were both incentives to continuous labour in factories; and now that arrangements were being made in some places for keeping mills at work for the whole 24 hours by the aid of the electric light, he thought it right that children in this country should be protected by law from any such continued labour as would injure their health. He must oppose the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBBS desired to say a few words in regard to the Bombay Commission to which reference had been made. The appointment of that Commission was necessitated because, on that side of India, cotton-mills had started up with much greater rapidity than in the other provinces, and it was thought necessary to have an inquiry of that nature to see whether there were really any of the very objectionable practices which had prevailed in the mills in England. He was, however, happy to say that, having himself inspected some of those mills, and perused the reports received from time to time, he believed that, in the great majority of them, the arrangements were anything but what could be objected to. He thought his hon'ble colleague, Major Baring, was present at the time when he (Mr. Gibbs) took Lord Northbrook to see the working of one of those mills; and, on coming out, His Lordship said that, if all the Bombay mills were similar to the one he had inspected, no factory-legislation would be needed. The real fact was that an Act of this description was required for those small factories where the small amount of capital and other such causes made the owner get as much as possible from the labourers who were employed in it; but he believed that there were a large number of highly respectable mills where the work was very properly conducted. The children employed in those mills were as happy as possible, and in some of them there were very good schools in which the children were kept engaged for two or three hours a day. One of the difficulties connected with this question was the practice of little children being carried with their parents to the mill. It was impossible for the people, at least on the other side of India, to leave their little children at home; necessity made the women, if not the men, take their whole families with them, and the result of the children being taken to the mills involved their getting put to some light work which they otherwise would not have been put to; and for that reason, if not for any others, it was necessary to have some proper rules carried out for regulating the work of children. It was for the inferior classes of factories that the operation of the Act was more especially called for and Government inspection considered necessary.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he felt himself entirely in accord with the view taken by his hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson. He did not think that it would be possible to accept the proposed amendment. He had no doubt that it was brought forward in the most perfect good faith by Mr. Kennedy, but he could not help thinking that it would be regarded at Bombay as another mode of practically exempting, at all events, Bengal from the operation of the Bill. We had decided not to do that; we had made considerable concessions with the view of meeting the feelings and opposition of the manufacturing-industry in Bengal, and he did not think that, under those circumstances, it would be desirable to go back from what had been thus practically determined; for that, in His EXCELLENCY'S opinion, would be the result if the proposed amendment were adopted.

He had only one word more to say. His hon'ble friend Mr. Kennedy had alluded to the desire expressed by the manufacturers in England for the adoption of legislation of this kind in India. He was quite aware that Mr. Kennedy did not for a moment attribute the course taken by the Government of India to any undue pressure from that quarter, and His EXCELLENCY could only say for himself that, having come out here not very long ago from England, no motive of that kind had anything whatever to do with the support he gave to the Bill, and that he felt it his duty, in the office which he had the honour and the great responsibility of filling, to look at such questions mainly from an Indian point of view, and to regard all subjects in the interests of this great country with whose government he was connected. He could truly say, therefore, that that was the motive which guided him in the support which he had given to the Bill. The subject was not a new one to him. It was one with which he had been occupied in England for a long time since the commencement of his public life, certainly not in the interests of the manufacturers, but in those of the working classes. He himself believed that the practical result of legislation on the subject had been beneficial to the manufacturers as well as to the labourers; at all events, the fears entertained in the beginning by the manufacturers in England, and which were very similar to those now entertained in India, had completely died away, as he knew from long and intimate intercourse with manufacturers in his own part of the country; and he could not help thinking that, if the Bill was worked as he trusted it would be worked, it would be found to place no injurious restrictions on manufacturers in this country, while it would afford a reasonably fair protection to the children of the working classes, and, as regards the fencing of machinery, to all persons employed in mills of any description. That was the sole reason why he gave his support to the Bill, and he should be exceedingly grieved if any notion got abroad that the Government of India, in this respect, were in the least degree influenced by a mere desire to meet any wish, if such wish did exist, on the part of manufacturers in England to place restrictions upon their competitors in this country. That was not the view he took at all events, and he was quite sure that none of his colleagues were influenced by it in their support of the Bill. He regarded the measure entirely upon its merits, and he believed it would be found to confer great benefits upon both classes—the employers and the employed.

The Hon'ble MR. KENNEDY wished merely to say, in reference to the observations which had fallen from His Excellency the President, that His Lordship was not responsible for the original introduction of the Bill, and that, though he could not doubt His Lordship's statement that he and his colleagues were acting quite in accordance with their conscientious convictions as to the necessity for the present legislation, he remained under the impression that the original inception of the measure had been much influenced by Parliamentary pressure.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. KENNEDY then moved that, to the definition of "employed," the following words should be added, namely:—

"Provided that no child, one or both of whose parents is or are employed in the factory, shall be deemed to be employed unless wages are paid for the work which he performs."

He said that this amendment stood in rather a different position. Their hon'ble colleague Mr. Gibbs had just alluded to the fact that a large number of women who worked in the mills had no mode of providing for the care of their children while they themselves were so engaged. The result was that the children were taken to the mills, where the natural imitative instinct of children and their restlessness would almost infallibly induce them to take part in what was going on. It would be very difficult to prevent children, if permitted to go into the mill, from doing something that might be called work. It would be hardly possible, unless the children were altogether excluded from the mills and turned loose into bazárs, to avoid the owner being occasionally technically guilty of the offence of having them employed under circumstances which the law prohibited. One was not always sure of the discretion of the persons who had to carry out the law. Of course,

the Magistrate or other authority was bound to act under the law and to carry it out; but where there was an unintentional breach of the law, where it was not done wilfully, a discreet person would take care to overlook it. But one could not always depend on such discretion. One case which he would mention was perhaps within the recollection of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The commander of a river-steamer, going along one of the great rivers of India, saw 20 or 30 coolies shivering on a sandbank in the middle of the river, with the river rising at the time. He sent his boat and rescued the men, who were half-starved and had before them a speedy prospect of being drowned. He took the men along with him, and reported their arrival to the Magistrate of the nearest station. The Magistrate, in his zeal for the protection of the coolie, took him out of the steam-boat and sent him for trial to Calcutta for having coolies on board his steam-boat who were not entered in his manifest or register. He was bound to say that, when that case came into the hands of the then Advocate General, he very speedily dealt with the case. In legislation of the restrictive character of this Bill, it was desirable, as far as possible, to provide for cases which might naturally occur, and where a little indiscretion on the part of the officer concerned might cause considerable inconvenience, and especially in places where the inspecting officer would not be the Magistrate of the district, but a special Inspector. It seemed to be a principle of human nature that, where a person was appointed for carrying out a particular crotchet, he would be sure to find cases demonstrating the necessity for his existence; if there were no infringements of the law, the existence of the Inspector was hardly justified, and therefore it seemed to him that the Council ought, as far as possible, to guard against the possibility of children, who would otherwise be left to idle in the bazaar or left at home without the protection of the parent, being held to be subject to the provisions of the Act, at a time when they were under the eyes and protection of their parents, unless they were persons whose labour was remunerated.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said it seemed to him that this amendment was intended to provide for a matter of some difficulty. No doubt, there were cases in the papers before the Council showing that it was the habit of women labouring in factories to bring with them to the mill children who were too young to labour for wages and too young also to be left at home, and these children were undoubtedly employed in some slight and unimportant work in the factory,—helping their parents, holding baskets, and doing work as an amusement rather than a labour. He did not think it was the intention of the Select Committee to bring these children under the operation of the law. At the same time, the definition in the Bill did seem to include such children, and it seemed to His Honour that the amendment of his friend was really called for. The managers of mills should not be held liable to penalties for work done in this way.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that, as a reference had been made to the motives which actuated the Select Committee, he should explain that the case of the children mentioned had not been overlooked, but that the Committee had decided the question in the way in which the Bill dealt with it, because it was considered that to admit any such amendment as the hon'ble member proposed would lead to much greater inconveniences than those which that amendment was intended to prevent. It would be quite impossible for any Inspector to decide whether a child was working for wages or not, as long as it was possible for two or three rupees to be added to the wages of the father or mother on account of work done by a child. Again, the amendment, as it stood, would allow any number of children to be employed in piece-work, and in that case it could not well be said that they were working for wages, even if the money were paid into their own hands. Looking, therefore, to the inconveniences which would arise from framing the Bill in the manner proposed by this amendment, he thought that the Select Committee had good reason to believe that much less mischief was likely to result from leaving the section as it stood than from altering it in the manner proposed. He thought it better, therefore, that the Bill should be left as it stood.

The Hon'ble SIR DONALD STEWART said that, while he was inspecting a harness-factory recently, he happened to observe the very circumstance to

which the hon'ble Mr. Colvin had just alluded. A father was accompanied by three or four sons of ages varying from twelve to six or seven; their work was piece-work; the children got no wages at all, and the father received himself the entire sum due for the labour of the family. This, he thought, was an illustration in favour of leaving the Bill as it now stood, and he was told that state of circumstances was common in many establishments throughout the country.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON thought the acceptance of this amendment would entirely vitiate the working of the Act for reasons which had been given by the hon'ble Mr. Colvin and exemplified by Sir Donald Stewart. As the Bill stood, all children up to the age of twelve years would be under the protection of the law whether they worked for wages or not. The object of the amendment was to exclude those children from the operation of the Bill who accompanied their parents to the factory but received no wages. Such a system would only entail confusion, and would end in all such children being put to work. The Council could not, in legislating, provide for every special case to secure the good sense and tact and temper of those who had to administer the Act, and the instance of the river-steamer, referred to by his hon'ble and learned friend, went only to show that there were sometimes in the world very foolish people, and that one could not always rely on the good sense of the police and other authorities in dealing with public matters. He thought that the amendment which it was now proposed to introduce would in the end result in a great number of children being employed on no wages, but, though not working for wages, they would be subject to all the over-work and hardship which it was the object of the Act to repress.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that he had certainly taken the same view of the case as his hon'ble colleague Mr. Thompson. It appeared to him that the amendment, if carried, would practically render the Bill nugatory altogether, especially as it seemed to be the habit of persons in this country to take their children to the factory with them. Under those circumstances, it would be almost impossible, as it appeared to him, ever to get a conviction under the Act, if the proposed amendment were adopted. Of course, it was impossible to be certain that there would not be found from time to time official persons who would act in a very foolish manner; but HIS EXCELLENCY thought that no legislation could provide against such a case of exceeding folly as that quoted by his hon'ble friend Mr. Kennedy, and which could not seriously be used as an argument against legislating in the sense which the legislature of the country might on the whole think right. It must be borne in mind that no prosecution under this Act could be instituted except under the authority of the Inspector, and that the Inspector was either appointed by the Local Government, or else he was, as it was desired should be the case in Bengal, a District Magistrate. It was also provided, in section 3, that the Inspector "shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf," and it was thus distinctly pointed out that the Inspector should take his orders from the Local Government. HIS EXCELLENCY was sure that Mr. Kennedy did not think that any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in India would be likely to act in the manner in which the Magistrate to whom he alluded acted, and certainly he (Mr. Kennedy) could not think that anything of that kind would be permitted under the firm rule of his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It seemed to HIS EXCELLENCY, therefore, that to adopt the proposed amendment would be to render the Bill altogether a sham. It was said of the late Mr. O'Connell that he used to boast of being able to drive a coach and four through any Act of Parliament; but HIS EXCELLENCY was of opinion that it would not require all the knowledge and legal acumen of Mr. O'Connell to drive a coach and six through this Act if the amendment of his hon'ble and learned friend were adopted.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. KENNEDY then moved that the first clause of section 16 be omitted. He said that was a provision which, though it was copied from various English Acts, seemed to him not to be so necessary or proper here as in Eng-

land. It was an illustration of the mistakes likely to occur from forcing on one state of society the law suitable for another. In England there was the assurance of a good system of registration of births, so that any millowner or employer could ascertain with sufficient certainty what the ages of the persons were whom he wished to employ. Here they had only the very uncertain testimony of the parents, which the Magistrate might not always accept; and the medical evidence handed to the Select Committee showed that there was the greatest possible difficulty, and no possibility of certainty, in forming an opinion as to the age of any particular child, at least if it were to remain living. If one had the opportunity of making a *post mortem* inspection, considerable certainty might be attained; medical men might form an approximate opinion from the appearance of the dentition; they might form a conjecture from the general form and development of the body, but no certain deduction could be drawn from such an examination. The only true and infallible test was the appearance of the bones of the pelvis, the examination of which could only be made by means of a *post mortem* examination,—testimony to that effect was given by more than one medical officer,—and he deemed the interest of humanity hardly would sanction this test. Under these circumstances, it did seem that, if the employer had formed a reasonable impression from such examination as he could obtain that the child had attained a certain age, it should indemnify him where, as in this country, there were no certain means by which the age of the child could be proved. As he had already pointed out, in England no person need accept an employé whose age was not to be gathered from some of the documents which the modern registration-system required on the birth of every child; and, therefore, the matter stood on a different footing in this country. If the opinion of the Court should be formed on some evidence, medical or other sufficient test, there might not be so much objection; but the mere opinion of the Court, without any reason for such opinion, ought not, in the circumstances of this country, to shift the burden of proof on the defendant.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said that, in the absence of a complete and scientific system of registration of the birth of children in this country, he admitted that the question of deciding the exact age of a child was one of some difficulty in practice, but he supposed hon'ble members would agree that the desired information could be obtained for the purposes of the Act without going to the extreme length which his hon'ble and learned friend had suggested. The provision of the Bill which was under consideration was taken from the English law, and was therefore proof of the practice in England in such cases. He believed, too, it was not exceptional in cases of this kind that the burden of proof should be thrown on the employer of labour in the factory. Under the fourth section of the Bill a prosecution might be instituted for employing any person whose employment had been prohibited until the age of such person had been certified to be above the minimum age. The question would then come before the Court on the application of the Inspector under section 16; but even then it went no further, unless, in the opinion of the Court, which pre-supposed some kind of examination, there was any doubt, and then the burden of proof was thrown on the employer. It was only at this stage of the proceedings that the certificate of a surgeon competent to give an opinion was required to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the ages of children between the ages of seven and twelve years. MR. THOMPSON thought that no great hardship or burden was thrown upon the employer by such a procedure.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the clause in question was copied from the English Act of 41 Victoria, and a similar clause had been in force in England since 7 & 8 Vic., c. 15, was enacted. This, surely, tended to show that the clause was needed for the proper working of a measure like the present Bill. No doubt, the general rule was that the prosecution should give evidence in support of the allegation against the accused. But the necessity of giving this evidence had been found, in the great majority of criminal cases, not only

useless but inconvenient, and Parliament had, therefore, often interfered by expressly enacting that the burthen of proving authority, consent, lawful excuse and the like should lie on the defendant. About forty instances of this were given by Mr. Taylor in the seventh edition of his well-known work on Evidence. And there were instances of the same kind to be found in the Indian Statute-book. For example, in Act VII of 1880, the adaptation of Plimsoll's Act passed by this Council last year, section 5 threw the burthen of proof on the defendant shipowner or shipmaster who sent or took an unseaworthy ship to sea. So, under the Criminal Procedure Code, section 89, the burthen of proving reasonable excuse lay upon persons accused of failing to give information of certain offences. No doubt, as Mr. Kennedy had observed, owing to the existence in England of legal registers of birth and baptism, it was easy to prove the age of most children. But nothing could be easier than the mode pointed out in the second clause of section 16 of the Bill, if only the word "of" were substituted for "under" in line 13, or the words "or over" were, as Mr. Kennedy himself proposed, inserted after that word. All the defendant would then have to do would be to obtain a declaration from the certifying surgeon, and that declaration would be admissible in evidence.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he only wished to add one argument to those which had been already advanced by his hon'ble friend Mr. Rivers Thompson on the subject, and, in order to make that clear, he must refer again to the mode in which the Act was to be worked. The Act, as he had explained, was to be worked in this way. The Inspector was to visit factories, and, where he found a child who appeared to him to be employed in contravention of the law, he was not to prosecute, but merely to prohibit the employment of such child until a certificate of age could be obtained. If the owner of the factory, after that prohibition, continued to employ the child without a certificate, he would be doing so when he had good reason to believe that he was in the wrong, and it would not be unfair to lay upon him the burden of proving that he was in the right. He should not have neglected to obtain the certificate, unless he was prepared to prove the child's age otherwise. The great majority of prosecutions in which the ages of the persons employed came into question would be cases of the kind which he had referred to, namely, the employment of children in contravention of the law. But in all cases in which questions of age arose, though there was not in India any complete system of registration of births, an employer could always protect himself by the production of a certificate from the certifying surgeon, and then he would be in as good a position as an English millowner who had a copy of the registry of births.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE supported the amendment. The difficulties which existed in this country in producing evidence of the age of children were very great, especially in regard to the lower classes, who had no horoscope to prove the age of their children; therefore, he thought that, to throw the onus of proof in respect to the age of children upon the owner of a factory, was to require him to do that which was almost an impossibility. He thought that the first clause of the section would operate as a great hardship on the employers of children in this country.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that, so far as he understood it, this was a question in which the physical mode of judging of the age of children was much the same in India as it was in England, and that the difficulties were of the same kind. His hon'ble friend Mr. Kennedy had quoted the answers given by certain medical men to questions put to them. Members of Council would observe that the question put to those gentlemen was this—whether, in the absence of proof of date of birth, there was any rule or law of nature by which the age of a child could conclusively be certified to be within the age of seven and half, eight or nine years? And to this question more than one replied—"If you produce me the child, I will give you an opinion. I cannot tell you the age of the child conclusively, but I can do so approximately." Of course, it would be impossible to say that that child would be seven years old on